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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

New England Fish Industry Finds a Way

Boston firms to produce and process fish off Newfoundland under old treaty.

Large Boston fish companies are planning to turn a threat to the fishing industry into a means of saving the $25,000,000 business for New England.

When the reciprocal trade agreement was consummated between the United States and Canada, lowering the duty on fish imported into the United States, the great fishing industry felt it was penalized almost to disaster, especially in view of the fact that Boston and Gloucester companies, in the past three years alone, have invested close to $5,000,000 in new vessels that were ultra-modern in construction, design, and equipment.

Trade leaders were gloomy and forecast dire things for the fisheries. They foresaw an influx of Canadian fish that would spell ruin for their business, as Canadian fish are less expensive to produce. But Yankee ingenuity came to the rescue, and new methods of competition are consequently being planned for the vessel owners who have recently invested so heavily in new tonnage.

Coast Treaty Recalled

A century old "coast treaty," it was recalled, allowed Americans to produce and process fish on the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador and the Magdalene Islands, as long as it did not conflict or compete with fishing settlements already established there. The treaty provides that such industry should hire help from the natives and then ship the fish into the United States, free of duty.

At least one big company is already planning such a move, it was learned at the Fish Pier today. Advocates of the plan aver that establishment of a plant in Newfoundland, will permit the Boston company to continue to use its vessels, diverting the fish to Newfoundland, for processing and then bringing the fillets or other prepared seafood products, to Boston, without the payment of duty.

Labor is less costly in Newfoundland, it is pointed out, and it is even declared that such fish can be brought into the United States and sold for less than the Canadian fish, which, in turn, can be brought in and sold for less than American fish processed in America.

Fishing Methods Changed

To offset the possibility of a flood of fillets from Newfoundland to the United States, other Maritime Provinces of Canada are moving definitely, it is understood, to legalize the unrestricted use of modern trawlers. At present there are only three trawlers operating out of Canada, it is said. Should the handline fishing methods be abandoned by Canadian fishermen as they nearly have by New Englanders, the resulting increase in production would probably offset the Newfoundland advantages, fish interests declare.

Methods long used by New England fish interests included the erecting of a backlog for marketing perishable seafood. This was the diverting of fresh fish to be salted, when the price of fresh fish worked so low that it was a loss to produce it. Prior to the signing of the Canadian treaty, large cod on the Boston market was withdrawn when a certain minimum price was reached, which was an effective backlog. After the treaty was signed, this price dropped a quarter of a cent a pound. The gross profit in operating the fishing fleet over the past six or seven years has been less than one-eighth of a cent a pound, according to Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Monitor to Use Larger Type As a New Reader Service

'Excelsior' chosen for attractiveness, readability and legibility after months of studying available 'faces' —To start April 10 in Atlantic Editions, April 11 in Central and Pacific.

The Christian Science Monitor announces to its readers a new, larger body type, selected as the most attractive, legible, and readable afforded by modern typography.

On Monday, April 10, the change will be made throughout the news pages of the Atlantic editions. The new type will start in the Central and Pacific editions April 11.

For months the production and editorial departments surveyed available type faces. Specimen pages of the Monitor have been set in various styles. Laboratories have been drawn upon for their latest findings in the art of legibility and readability.

Type is the reader's window. Through it he sees much of his world. Like any window, it best serves its purpose when vision swiftly grasps the objects beyond. The best window glass is not seen, yet by its perfection makes all else clearly visible.

Excelsior Chosen

Excelsior type has been selected for the Monitor's new window glass. It incorporates years of experience. Bowls of the b's and p's are unusually open, distinct, and skillfully designed to balance blacks and whites on the printed page.

Stems of the t's and l's combine variety of line with essential strength. Throughout, Excelsior is pro-reader. It is a restful, comfortable, rapid medium of expression.

Every so often the Monitor reevaluates its type to be sure it is in the vanguard of progress. The question of type size, as well as type design, enters into consideration. Size alone does not make a type readable. Poorly designed type is less legible than well designed characters, even when the latter are smaller.

After deciding on Excelsior, the Monitor tested various sizes. It was decided to use 7½-point letters on an 8½-point body. The body, or width of the slug on which the letters are cast, determines the distance between lines. In printer's language, this measures an increase visibly noticeable when a paper set in the new type is picked up. Present Monitor type is 7-point Ionic, set on an 8-point body.

How It Works

Both Ionic and Excelsior are designed by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, makers of Linotype machines. These machines swiftly slip the matrices, or molds of the individual letters into carefully spaced rows and then pour hot type metal against them to form exactly equal lines of type for Monitor columns.

Along the path leading to selection of Excelsior, many tests and instruments of type legibility and readability were employed. One of the instruments, designed by Dr. M. Luckiesh in laboratories of the Linotype Company, resembles a large black butterfly with two small rectangular eye openings. A rotating screen gradually shuts off the light. The type longest legible through this screen is judged to be sharpest in outline and best balanced in its surrounding white space.

Yet when all tests are done, one test tells the story: How does this type look on the printed page? The Monitor made its choice on this basis.

Other type adjustments throughout the paper are being made or planned in order to keep each department abreast of the typographical times.

Report Finds TVA Directors Innocent of Morgan Charges

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority won a clean bill of health today from a majority of the Special Congressional Committee which conducted a year's inquiry into the $500,000,000 New Deal agency.

The bulky majority report declared that charges of dishonesty brought by former TVA Chairman Arthur E. Morgan against the other two directors "are without fundation, not supported by the evidence, and made without due consideration of the available facts."

It was Dr. Morgan's removal by President Roosevelt that precipitated the investigation. The Committee majority offered both praise and criticism of the ousted chairman.

A minority report signed by Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania and Representatives Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio and Charles A. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey recommended a complete reorganization of the TVA. It accused the Power Agency of "waste and inefficiency" and said its policies had been "arbitrary, dictatorial and unbusinesslike."

The Minority recommended transfer of all flood control and power generation activities from the TVA to the Army engineers. It also urged that the TVA Board be increased from three to five members, and that the Board operate under the regulation of state utility commissions.

In a separate individual minority report, Mr. Jenkins contended that the Majority Report was "silent but unmistakable proof of a desire to withhold true facts rather than bring them to light."

"It leaves the Tennessee Valley Authority just as it found it," Mr. Jenkins added. "It finds only a few minor irregularities and timidly suggests a few minor changes."

Dr. Morgan, the majority report said, "was largely responsible for the excellent engineering work done by the Authority, for its enlightened labor policy, and for certain other progressive aspects of its work."

At the same time his differences with the other directors, David E. Lilienthal and Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, were declared to have "led to serious internal stresses in the organization that hampered its effectiveness."

The majority report criticized former TVA budgeting and accounting methods, but praised the Agency's far-flung activities, predicted that power income eventually would repay most costs, and called TVA rates a "fair yardstick" for the private power agency.

The majority report was signed by Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio, chairman; Senators James M. Mead (D) of New York; H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming, and Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, and Representatives R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas and Graham A. Barden (D) of North Carolina.

The minority report contended that the TVA power "yardstick" was "not only meaningless, but worse, is misleading, deceptive, unfair and dishonest as a measure of the rates of privately-owned utilities not enjoying the subsidies and advantages of which TVA may avail itself. . . .

Rhode Island Truck Owners Resist Union

Operators say they will not yield on pay scale as strike enters third week.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 (AP)—Representatives of Rhode Island truck owners promised indefinite resistance today as a strike of drivers, who seek increased wages, entered its third week.

Fifty members of the Owners' Negotiating Committee voted unanimously to resist "as long as necessary, efforts of certain labor leaders to force upon the trucking industry wage scales and conditions it can little afford to absorb."

The sub-committee, which has met frequently with Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and representatives of the truck Drivers Union (A. F. of L.) was given a "vote of full confidence" last night and authorized to resume conferences "at its own discretion."

Connecticut and Massachusetts owners and drivers, also, are involved. In an effort to bring peace to the industry in Massachusetts, the Department of Arbitration and Conciliation conferred at the State House with representatives of the drivers and truck owners.

Governor Vanderbilt, at a press conference Saturday, said there was a need for a State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration similar to those of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The New England Carrier Corporation, whose principal offices are at Paterson, N. J., announced through Jack Platkin, its Treasurer, it had signed a union contract covering 45 trucks and 20 Rhode Island drivers. Mr. Platkin said the signing amounted to withdrawal from the organized group of owners who have been represented by the special committee in negotiations with the union.

"We can afford to pay the union wages and we have decided to do it," Mr. Platkin said.

While union headquarters yesterday reported two additional Rhode Island trucking firms had signed contracts and were given "stickers" to operate, pickets were stationed at highways leading across the State line.

Although contracts with truck owners in the Springfield, Mass., area expired Saturday, Benjamin E. Naylor, Business Agent in that city, said "there is no strike at present."

French President Consents to Run

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier announced today that President Lebrun would be a candidate for re-election in the Presidential voting Wednesday.

The Premier talked with the President today and said that M. Lebrun agreed to allow his name to be placed before the Election Congress to meet in Versailles Chateau.

So much support for M. Lebrun was apparent that his election for a second seven-year term by the National Assembly of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies probably will become a formality.

A majority of the Senate already had urged him to stay in office to avert an internal political battle and Premier Daladier's support of his candidacy was expected to give M. Lebrun a majority of the Lower House.

No President of the French Republic has ever served through two terms. Only one, Jules Grevy, was re-elected. He took office in 1879 and resigned in 1887.

Anglo-French Pledge to Poles To Cover Other Periled States

Germans disclaim plan of conquering Poles but seek to cut last ties of Versailles.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 3—The British military guarantee to Poland has been received seriously in responsible circles here, and there is no doubt that if Germany had any intention of presenting Poland with a fait accompli, which is denied here, this has been halted—for the moment at any rate.

There is some uneasiness to know just what the British guarantee really means. Does it carry British military aid to defend all existing Polish territory and Danzig, or are the British agreed that Danzig should be returned to Germany as well as the Polish Corridor, which is held to be naturally German because of its large German minority. This is the fundamental question here today.

If Britain does agree to transfer these territories from Poland "by peaceful negotiation," then why all this bother? Germany, it would appear, envisages a Poland which would be independent, but would probably be confined to the frontiers of the former Congress of Poland. The Reich, it is declared, has no idea of "conquering" Poland. But it certainly wants to break all the remaining links of the chain of the Versailles Treaty, and to extend its political and economic influence over whatever is left of Poland.

Encirclement in 1914

But even more important from the German viewpoint than this interim British guarantee is the future of Britain's encirclement policy.

In the course of his Wilhelmshaven address, Herr Hitler referred at length to the encirclement policy deliberately planned by Britain which precipitated the World War. He said, "We know from numerous findings and publications that in that country (Britain) the conception was that it would be necessary to bring down Germany militarily because its destruction would ensure every British citizen a greater abundance of life's possessions."

Berlin asks in this connection, what countries will join this policy, and whether it will be strong enough to be effective. The general view here is that Britain's gesture may be heroic, but certainly is not sufficient to halt the Reich's progress.

The question which lies behind all the press comment here this week end is whether Britain's new guarantee to Poland is a bluff or really serious this time. Some regard it as bluff and say it deceives nobody. Others say if it is serious then Britain and the countries involved with it should consider carefully what it may mean, since the Third Reich isn't the Germany of 1914, and the speed and decision of the totalitarian regimes may disagreeably surprise effete democracies. Premier Chamberlain's action, it is said, neither helps peace nor Germany's neighbor Poland, with whom the Reich has a non-aggression pact and wishes to continue at peace.

Consolidation Ideal Claimed

It is asked in fact, isn't Germany's desire for peace revealed in Herr Hitler's justification on Saturday of the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia and the annexation of Bohemia and Moravia as a great step toward European consolidation, and also in his decision to call the next Nuremberg party rally the Congress of Peace?

What Mr. Chamberlain has done can only have unfortunate consequences, the press writes. For example, if the London Premier thinks his quite unprovoked promise of military assistance to Poland in case of an emergency will also help to further friendly discussions for the settlement of international issues, then he is greatly mistaken.

Germany has no reason, writes the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, to see in this one-sided British declaration anything more than new link in generally well-known misunderstandings and excitements. Poland, on the other hand, might be led into danger of being tempted by Britain "to become excited and disturb the calm consideration of things."

World News in Brief

New moves in the rapidly changing world political situation today and over the week end showed strenuous efforts on the part of the various powers to attain a basis of stability.

In London Premier Chamberlain announced that the Anglo-French pledge of aid to Poland would be followed by similar commitments to other countries which stand in the way of an attempt by Germany to dominate Europe: Page 1.

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax denied in the House of Lords Herr Hitler's assertion that Britain and France were trying to encircle Germany: Page 1.

Berlin is attempting to discover the bearing of Britain's new guarantee for Poland on the Danzig issue, general opinion being that the British move will not check the German advance: Page 1.

Meanwhile, Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, arrived in London for vital conversations with the British leaders: Page 4.

Threat of war in the Far East, owing to Japan's dispute with Soviet Russia over the fisheries agreement, was definitely eliminated by the signing today of an accord on that critical issue: Page 1.

United States regularized its relations with Spain by recognizing the Nationalist Government April 1: Page 6.

The same day Washington signed a trade treaty with Turkey, thereby extending the Hull program of peace by economic agreement and incidentally strengthening Turkey in relation to the German advance: Page 1.

One of the weakest points in Europe is Yugoslavia, where Croat discontent threatens a dangerous rift. Premier Cvetkovitch has gone to Zagreb, the Croat capital, seeking to end this dispute: Page 4.

In token of the critical European situation President Lebrun of France has consented to be a candidate for re-election at the forthcoming completion of his seven-year term: Page 1.

Peace in East Augured By Tokyo-Moscow Pact

The News

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP)—One of the many sore spots in Japanese-Soviet Russian relations has been soothed, at least temporarily, by the signing of an agreement regarding the annual auction of Siberian fishing lots.

The agreement, which extends to the end of 1939, was signed yesterday by Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and the Japanese Ambassador, Shigenori Togo, after protracted negotiations.

Concessions were made by both sides, but the final accord closely resembles the original Russian proposals. Moscow refused to sign a permanent convention throughout the negotiations, and finally won out when the Japanese accepted the temporary agreement.

The Background

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The signing of a Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement after a long period of dispute and threats is an indication that there will be no big war in the Far East this year. The practice of Japanese fishing in the waters off the coasts of Eastern Siberia and Kamchatka antedates the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, and was formally recognized under the Portsmouth Treaty which was concluded at the end of this war. It was again recognized in the treaty which marked the resumption of Soviet-Japanese diplomtic relations in 1925.

Both economic and political causes have troubled the course of Japanese fishing in Soviet waters. Before the war an auction system, under which fishery lots were assigned to the highest bidder, worked fairly well, since there was genuine competition between Japanese and Russian companies. But since the Revolution the Soviet State itself has been the owner of Soviet fisheries, and there have been obvious difficulties about holding fair auctions under the auspices of the Soviet State when one of the bidders was the Soviet State fisheries company.

Chronic disputes over this point, over the dubious value of the Soviet ruble, and over other technicalities were settled in 1933 under the so-called Hirota-Karakhan agreement, which provided for a stabilization of the fishing grounds assigned to Japanese companies and established an arbitrary rate of exchange for the ruble.

Pact With Berlin a Factor

The annual squabbles over the terms for the new fishing season became somewhat less bitter after this agreement, which expired in 1936. Then politics appeared as a disturbing factor. A new convention, supposed to run for eight years, replacing the Hirota-Karakhan agreement, was on the eve of signature toward the end of 1936, when the anti-Comintern Pact between Japan and Germany was concluded.

The Soviet Governmnet showed its displeasure with this agreement, which it regardel as a threat to its own security, in various ways. It stopped shipments of pig iron to Japan. It made increasing difficulties for the operation of Japanese oil and coal concessions in the northern part of the island of Sak-

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U. S.-Turkey Trade Pact Seen as Curb to Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—A trade agreement between Turkey and the United States proclaimed here over the week end, has thrown another link of the free economic system across the path of totalitarian economic expansion—and done so at a point considered of vital strategic importance.

Turkey, astride the Dardenelles, which for 3,000 years has been one of the crucial economic gateways of Europe, has become the object of intensive economic cultivation by the leading nations on rival sides of the struggle between the older concepts of free trade an dthe aggressive new doctrine of planned economy and barter trade.

Germany concluded a trade agreement with Turkey last fall. Since then British and American diplomacy have sought energetically to readjust the balance and thus prevent Turkey from becoming one more pawn in the totalitarian economic orbit. A British agreement was recently concluded. Now the United States, under the world's leading crusader for economic liberalism, Cordell Hull, has added Turkey to the list of nations grouped under the reciprocal trade agreement program.

Value of Agreement

The agreement may be of much value in terms of dollars and cents Turkey cuts its duties from 50 to 75 per cent on American automobiles and parts, and by 75 per cent or more on such items as radios, dried fruits, canned fruits, and vegetables which account for 14.5 per cent of American exports to Turkey. Office equipments such as typewriters, calculating machines and filing cases and electric refrigerators obtain 12 per cent to 20 per cent reductions.

In return the United States has cut its duties on leaf tobacco by about 14 per cent, on dried figs from 7 to 3 cents a pound, on oriental rugs from 50 cents to 30 cents a square foot and by various amounts on a list including raisins, licorice extracts and cumbals. Actual reductions are made on items which account for nearly 80 per cent of all Turkish sales to the United States and for 41 per cent of all United States sales to Turkey.

Value of Agreement

But it is not primarily because of possible increased trade with Turkey that Washington announced conclusion of this new trade agreement here with particular satisfaction. Turkey is not only of great importance as a possible barrier to totalitarian economic expansion, but also to the political expansion of the totalitarian nations. It is an axiom in diplomatic circles that whatever Britain may do politically in Eastern Europe there is at the Dardenelles a point beyond which it can not retreat without vitally compromising its position as a world power. It may or may not stand on the Vistula, as current developments indicate it may. But it must stand at the Dardenelles.

As the problem is seen by specialists in economic matters the future of the world is now in the balance between the Hull concepts of free economy and the German concept or regulated economy. Turkey is one of the crucial points where the two theories have come into direct conflict. Should Turkey be drawn completely into the German economic orbit, Germany would acquire thereby a gateway to the outside world. At least for the moment, therefore, the signature of the Turkish trade agreement means that while Germany has a trading position at the Dardenelles, it is not today an exclusive position. The Hull trade doctrines also have a position at the Dardenelles.

Nazi Penetration Charged by Efron

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Dr. David Efron, Executive Secretary of the Committee for Pan-American Democracy, told the American Academy of Political and Social Science March 31 Reichsführer Hitler has established a naval base on the coast of Peru and that German planes dominate Brazil and other South American countries.

The Rome-Berlin Axis already has planned "eventual conquest of sections of Latin America," he declared.

Dr. Efron displayed four maps, on which parts of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay were classified as "Antarctica Germanica." The maps, he said, were being circulated in South America.

"In Brazil," he continued, "are 39 landing fields controlled by Syndicate Condor, an air service subsidiary of the German Lufthansa."

He decalred Malabrigo, a Peruvian port on the Pacific and a few hours by air from the Panama Canal, was a German naval base.

German sugar interests acquired a concession on the port in 1914.

British Premier claims stand forced by loss of faith in promises of German regime.

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that the Anglo-French pledge of aid for Poland would be followed by similar commitments to other countries which stand in the way of any attempt by Germany to dominate Europe.

"I am no more a man of war today than I was in September," Mr. Chamberlain declared. "I have no intention and no desire to treat the German people otherwise than I would have our own people treated here."

He said Britain was concerned "to preserve not only the independence of this country but of all states which might be threatened by aggression."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that "public opinion throughout the world has been profoundly shocked and alarmed. . . . This country is united from end to end in the conviction that we must make our position clear and unmistakable whatever the result.

Ideal of Good Neighbor

"There is not any threat to Germany so long as Germany will be a good neighbor."

The Premier continued:

"We welcome the co-operation of any country whatever its internal system of government, not in aggression but in resistance to aggression."

The Prime Minister added: "We are now entering into a specific engagement. If this German policy were pursued, Poland would not be the only country in danger."

Mr. Chamberlain recalled that in September some people thought Germany had already challenged the world, but that he then had the assurance of the German Government that they had no such desire.

But now, he said, "these assurances have been thrown to the wind."

Confidence in Germany Lost

Germany, he said, had "completely destroyed confidence and forced the British Government to make that great departure of which I gave the first information on Friday."

He added: "I trust that our action, begun but not concluded, will prove to be the turning point not toward war which wins nothing, cures nothing, ends nothing, but toward a more wholesome era when reason will take the place of force, when threats will make way for cool and well-marshaled arguments."

Mr. Chamberlain asserted that Britain's action in guaranteeing the independence of Poland "constitutes if not a new epoch certainly a new point in the course of our own foreign policy."

He said the guarantee to Poland "is not concerned with a frontier incident but with big things that might lie behind a frontier incident."

Gave Warning Last Fall

He added:

"If Poland were threatened I have no doubt that the Polish people would resist it."

Declaring, "We have departed from our traditional ideas," the Premier said: "As long ago as last September I gave warning of the possibility of such a departure as we are now contemplating."

Mr. Chamberlain referred to President Roosevelt's New Year's message in which the President condemned any nation which attempted to dominate other nations by force.

"A demand to dominate one by one of the other nations might give us the only challenge that could endanger the peace of the world," Mr. Chamberlain said, "and if it were to be made I feel like President Roosevelt that it must be resisted."

The Prime Minister deprecated suspicions about the British Government's attitude toward Russia.

He said it was true that ideological differences did exist between the two countries, but emphasized:

"The real point is that those differences do not really count in a question of this kind."

The Prime Minister asserted:

"We cannot live forever in that atmosphere of surprise and alarm from which Europe has suffered in recent months. . . . The common business of life cannot be carried on in a state of uncertainty."

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped that any agreements to safeguard the independence of Germany's neighbors might "never be called into operation," and that Europe might gradually "simmer down" into a state of quietude.

Empire's Support Cited

The entire empire, Mr. Chamberlain said, was united in approval of the action and aim of his new policy.

"As far as it is possible for the British Government to help to restore confidence by plain words," he said, "we have done our part."

Mr. Winston Churchill, often Mr. Chamberlain's "one man Tory opposition," rose and announced to a cheering House:

"I am going to give my full support to the policy which Mr. Chamberlain has declared."

Charge of Encirclement Denied

In the House of Lords, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax said that nothing could be further from the truth than German charges that Britain and France were trying to encircle it.

He said the object of the new British foreign policy was "to reestablish some measure of confidence in Europe," but that he could make no final statement on

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This Changing World

British Policy—Making of History Seen in Chamberlain Pledge to Support Poland Against German Attack—The Nature of Power

By H. B. Elliston

The surprise over Mr. Chamberlain's change of front will perhaps be greatest among the small army of British lecturers who invaded the United States on the heels of Munich. Most of them seem to have been anti-Chamberlain. Not a few have used language about the British Premier which was, well, a bit raw.

For instance, at the last Foreign Policy Association dinner in Boston, I heard an English speaker say he couldn't make up his mind whether the Prime Minister was a fool or a crook, but thought he was a crook. Audiences of whatever stratum, I notice, seem to delight in name-calling. And this particular evening dress gathering greeted the sally with chortling applause. The speaker, like so many of his kind, looked to a future of Munichs under the Chamberlain aegis.

No doubt, too, the White House is surprised. After Munich, it seemed to the United States as if the British had decided to wipe their hands clean of responsibility for Eastern Europe. There was, it is true, a guaranty of Czecho-Slovakia's shorn-frontiers. And there were those who, in consequence, still insisted that Britain remained a balance of power in Europe.

* * *

But the guaranty, apparently, had no meaning. Sir Thomas Inskip said it was only moral, anyway, and, when the showdown came, the guaranty was found to be inapplicable because Germany hadn't underwritten it! Hitler seemingly had been given carte blanche in what Mr. Chamberlain himself called "a distant land." Mr. Chamberlain either trusted Hitler to behave with tolerable circumspection or mistrusted British power to prevent a Pax Germanica stretching from the Rhine to the Black Sea. America, conscious for the first time that the British Empire had been an outer ring for its external security, was profoundly perturbed by a decision which seemed to imply a supersession of Britannica by Germanica.

The change in British policy, according to Anne O'Hare McCormick, in the New York Times, is strictly in line with the change in British sentiment. That is one of many things that Britain has learned from America. In this so-called twentieth century, as the curate put it, policy-makers in foreign affairs seek a mandate from the people. And the British people are hardening their hearts. They have seen Hitler tear up the Munich Pact, humiliate their Prime Minister, fling the economic appeasers under R. S. Hudson back in their faces, and prepare to keep all Europe, even the world, in a stew while he gobbled up morsel after morsel in a continentally-dominating Reich. Whether British pride was offended or their political sense aroused is anybody's guess. I suspect the latter, for the British have a political sense so keen that it is almost a sixth sense, though their knowledge of politics is rudimentary.

* * *

What the British sensed finds expression in one of their greatest historians, Lord Acton. Lord Acton says that power tends to expand indefinitely. He called this phenomenon the law of the modern world, and, if memory serves, went on to say, in his lectures on Modern History, that "it is by the combined efforts of the weak, made under compulsion, to resist the reign of force that liberty can be preserved and secured." Hitler showed that he had the ambitions of a Caesar when he began overrunning the Slavs. There was nothing Pan Germanic about that, and the excursion made him appear a European menace to the British. Here was the spur to Britain to reassume her ancient role as challenger to any domination of Europe by a single power.

No doubt the new pledge to Poland is intended to put Poland on an equal bargaining plane with Germany. Something—eventually, if not now—will have to be done about Danzig and the Polish Corridor. But Hitler is put on notice, if I read the pledge aright, that blackmail by terror is out. Thus Britain is trying to regain the ball, with the aid of a Concert, as arbiter in Europe, after having left it to France in the immediate postwar world and then at Munich to Nazi Germany. Truly the times fell out of joint when Hitler "got the start of the majestic world, and bore the palm alone."

Denver Highway Is 'Happy Landing'

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—"An airplane is down in the middle of the street," alarmed residents telephoned police.

Five squads of police rushed to Colorado Boulevard and Thirty-fifth Street, only to find William Paddock of Denver blowing earnestly into the fuel line of his single-seat monoplane, which he had landed safely on the boulevard.

A couple of police-supervised puffs and out came the obstruction. The patrolmen cleared a lane through several hundred curious persons along the boulevard and Paddock took off.

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N. Y. Makers of Steady Work Ask Jobs Insurance Rate Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—New York employers were organized today to urge the Legislature to draft a merit rate plan for the year-old State Unemployment Insurance law which has been under intensive scrutiny since February by a lawmakers' commission whose report is due on April 20.

As the New York State Employers' Conference, representing firms and corporations whose pay rolls list 1,000,000 workers, the group is pressing for revision that would favor employers who give steady work with benefit ratios as low as one half of 1 per cent, while those with the worst stability would have to pay as high as 4 per cent into the fund.

The employer drive to set up merit rating in New York in place of the present flat tax of 3 per cent, was disclosed by Timothy J. Mahoney, Chairman of the Conference, who said it was based on the belief that if nothing were done to promote stabilizatoin, all employers eventually would have to pay more than 3 per cent.

"With no incentive for holding unemployment to a minimum," he said, "many employers are now staggering their pay rolls in a way that makes the State Unemployment Insurance Fund an involuntary partner in their business.

"We have had reports of employers who throw part of their workers on unemployment insurance for several weeks, then rehire them and allow another group to live on unemployment insurance for a time. What we need is a system that will assure employment rather than insure unemployment."

The merit rating schedule envisaged would gear the benefit impost to the volume of unemployment each employer threw upon the Job Insurance Fund, simplified to eliminate the necessity for "charging back" each payment to the employer for whom the beneficiary formerly worked. Taking into account administrative complexities of a merit rating program such as have raised almost insuperable difficulties in States where it has been introduced thus far, Mr. Mahoney said the New York group was convinced of the "thorough workability" of its method and that this would be apparent in the three-year testing period it proposes before the revised formula is formally adopted.

The plan, which would thus become operative in 1941, involves only two factors of tax determination, Mr. Mahoney explained, the first being computation by the State of the ratio between the taxed wage total paid by the employer during the three-year period and that portion subject to benefit payments, and the second, comparison of this benefit ratio with the benefit experience of all the State's employers to reach a state-wide average, determinable by dividing all insurance payments by the taxed wage total.

The preferential tax system has found no favor with labor, leaders of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations seeing in it a tendency to discourage the employment of additional workers and contending that the supporting argument of stabilization does not hold. Merit rating, in this view, only further complicates a system already too cumbersome.

In addition to the report of its own commission this month on the "breakdown" in the State's Jobless Insurance Act during its initial year of administration, the Legislature will have the merit rating findings of the State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance, whose membership is representative of employers, employees and the public.

WPA Drops 2,000 a Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Approximately 2,000 WPA workers were dropped from relief rolls today and a like number will be laid off daily until a total of 10,800 have been dismissed by Saturday, Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator here, announced today, following receipt of orders from Washington. The reductions will bring the WPA lists here down to 156,740 persons, Colonel Somervell said. Unessential workers without relief status will be the first to go, followed by employees, regardless of relief status, with work ratings of "unsatisfactory." Workers with ratings of "fair" will next be dropped. Those having the longest period of employment on the WPA will be the first discharged in each category.

A further lay-off of 20,000 workers is envisaged if the Senate does not restore the $50,000,000 WPA appropriation cut voted by the House of Representatives on President Roosevelt's relief appropriation request for $150,000,000.

In the past, 50 per cent of discharged WPA workers have been eligible for home relief and on the basis of this, 5,400 relief employees are expected to be thrown onto the City's home relief, thereby adding about $270,000 a month additional expense for home relief.

Expecting the cut, Colonel Somervell during the last part of March rushed work on all projects to bring as many as possible to completion before the pay-roll cuts went into effect, and he announced today that 142 projects were completed during the month. Twelve white-collar projects have been discontinued, he added.

Maryland WPA Drops 950

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3 (AP)—The WPA will drop 950 persons from its Maryland rolls this week, Francis H. Dryden, State Administrator, announced today. This represents approximately 6.3 per cent cut in the rolls, thus reducing the total number of those employed in this work to 14,000. Dismissal action was forced, Mr. Dryden said, by lack of sufficient Congressional appropriation to carry the WPA through the next three months.

Mr. Dryden said the cut would be made without closing any project in the State. He added the dismissals must be completed by Saturday, and that no further reduction in the employment rolls were contemplated this month.

A. F. of L. Demands 5-Man Labor Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—Accusing the Congress of Industrial Organizations of "hypocrisy," the American Federation of Labor reiterated demands April 3 for reorganization of the Labor Relations Board.

In a booklet distributed to affiliated unions, the A. F. of L. urged support of its proposed amendments to the Wagner Labor Act and denounced as "false propaganda" C. I. O. literature opposing the changes.

The pamphlet, released during a recess of labor peace negotiations, said the Federation favored replacing the three-man Labor Board with a five-man body on the ground that the Board had aided rival organizations "in their attempts to destroy us."

The spokesmen were: Edward A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau Federation; Fred A. Brenckmann, National Grange; Charles W. Holman, National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation; Donald Kane, National Co-operative Council, and Ivan G. McDaniel, Agricultural Producers Labor Committee.

Even Dolls Take Part in Good Will Play

Elisa Misquez Maria Martinez Miguel Vera

They are players in a folk play at the Padua Institute, Padua Hills, in California.

Auto Union Puts Restrictions On Executive Board

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 3 (AP)—The convention of the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, yesterday voted restriction of activities of the Executive Board, affecting present Board members and candidates who aided in abolishment of the Union's five vice-presidencies.

The delegates amended the Union constitution to prohibit International executive Board Members from serving as officers of local unions or District Councils.

Those affected by this provision include Walter Reuther, present Board Member and President of the large Detroit West Side Local; Emil Mazey, president of Detroit Briggs Local and probable Board candidate, and Richard Leonard, President of Detroit DeSoto Local, also a probable candidate.

Mr. Reuther and Mr. Mazey were especially active in leading a campaign of so-called "middle of the road" delegates which resulted yesterday in abolishment of all vice presidencies. The C. I. O. leadership also insisted upon this step to halt factionalism.

Today, Vice-Presidents Richard T. Frankensteen, Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, whose offices were eliminated, supported the amendment restricting the Executive Board.

The Vice-Presidents received a standing, cheering vote of confidence after they pledged co-operation with the C. I. O. and asserted their consent to the C. I. O.'s wishes in the abolishment. Mr. Frankensteen and Mr. Hall were expected to seek executive positions.

After disposing of controversial matters, the convention sped toward its close, adopting section after section of constitutional provisions with scant argument, and proceeding to election of officers, the final order of business.

Earlier heated debate caused the sessions to extend beyond the expected Saturday conclusion.

Roland J. Thomas appeared assured of re-election as President along with Secretary-Treasurer George Addes, the only remaining grand offices.

The convention voted a $500 annual increase in Mr. Addes' salary and cheered him on the convention floor.

Gannett Sees Bankruptcy In Roosevelt's Policies

NEW YORK (AP)—Charging that President Roosevelt "has headed the country towards bankruptcy," Frank Gannett declared April 1 that "the American people should demand his resignation."

"The alternative, of course," said the Rochester, N. Y., publisher in an address at the National Republican Club, "is to defeat him when he, or any one advocating a continuation of this destructive program, comes up for election."

Good Will Among Americas Gains by Cultural Impetus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PADUA HILLS, Calif.—"Continental solidarity," as enunciated in the Lima Declaration of the latest Pan American Conference, takes on one of its most pleasing aspects here at Padua Institute, a non-profit educational and entertainment enterprise fostering friendly relations among the Americas through folk songs, dances, and dramas.

The Spanish background of California is glorified in the year-round programs here of the "Mexican Community Players of the Little Theater of Padua Hills," who echo the good will with clicking castanets and the soft but lively tenor-treble of Mexican song. Old Mexico, because of its proximity and its role as homeland to most of the players, is featured in themes of the plays, of the pageants, and of the incidental entertainment for the playgoing or dining tourists whose presence attest Padua as one of the most accessible centers in the Western Hemisphere for authentic depiction of the heritage of the American West.

An American inventor of prosaic machinery is the man who with his wife has set up the Institute which acts not only as a source of entertainment but also as a school for the score of players. Herman and Mrs. Garner gave "solidarity" to their hobby-interest in Mexico by building the community around the theater they erected in 1930. The community has arisen in an old olive grove on a hilltop at the base of the Sierra Madre Range, three miles north of Claremont and 36 miles east of Los Angeles. Overhanging is Mt. San Antonio, the patron saint of Italy's Padua, itself a center of culture. By borrowing the name, Mr. Garner hopes to spread education through his community players as well as entertainment.

The players are 15 or 20 young people of Mexican or Spanish California descent; some were born in Mexico, but generally have lived in California most of their lives. There are no educational requirements for admission to the Institute; the students are chosen on recommendation of friends and interview with the staff; the students all speak Spanish; they sing, dance, play a musical instrument or are especially gifted on the stage. No age limit or length of stay is set.

The Institute staff, in accord with the 1935 articles of incorporation, gives instruction in various phases of dramatics, stagecraft, Mexican folk dances, costume design, voice and instrument playing; the staff writes, directs, and produces the folk plays, as well as chaperons the girls, who live in a dormitory in Claremont, and the boys, who live in cabins about the theater.

Folk plays, of early California and Mexico, are presented invariably six times a week: Wednesday through Saturday in the evening, and matinees on Wednesday and Saturday. Eight plays are usually produced in a year, each play running six or eight weeks.

Indicative of the year-round program in the 300-seat theater, there was an appropriate Christmas story for that season, the new year opened with "A Patch for Pancho," built around the legend of the loss of grandmother's needle; and for the six weeks beginning Feb. 15, the attraction is "Joaquin," a story of fisherfolk on the Gulf of Mexico in the Huasteca region of Mexico.

Maryland Income Tax Shoots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3—Single persons with salaries will pay the State of Maryland next year an income tax five times as large as they did March 15, 1939. There is not only an increase in the rate of tax, but also a decrease in the personal exemptions.

John Smith, single, who earned $2,500 last year, claimed $1,000 personal exemptions, and paid the State $7.50. Mr. Smith with the same salary and exemptions next year will pay the State $37.50

If Mr. Smith happened to receive $1,000 in "unearned income," next year his tax bill will be $125.

John Smith, married, earning the same salary, claimed $2,500 personal exemption last year and paid the State nothing. Next year his tax bill will be $12.50, because his exemption will be lowered to $2,000. If Mr. Smith's income were "unearned" his bill of no dollars for last year will jump to $100 next year.

Mr. Smith will meanwhile be paying a Federal income tax. If single and the income was "earned," it will be $50—more than the State's $37.50. If unearned, it will be $60—less than the State's $125.

Maryland's new income tax, which only awaits Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor's signature, is different from that applied last year. Voters last November refused to authorize a graduated income tax, similar in form to that of the Federal Government and most other States.

Newspapers at Last For Wilkes-Barre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 3—Resumption of publication of Wilkes-Barre's three newspapers is expected here tomorrow, following announcement of the settlement of labor troubles which began with the strike of the local chapter of the American Newspaper Guild here on Oct. 3 last.

Settlement of the Guild strike was had at conferences in New York City last month between the publishers of the Evening News and the Times-Leader, afternoon newspapers, and the Record, morning newspaper. Meanwhile, however, contracts between the publishers and the printers' unions had expired, and the owners of the three papers here found themselves unable to resume publication until new working agreements with these unions had been arranged. This, the announcement said, was reached April 2.

As a result of the shutdown, merger proposals came before the publishers, and, according to reports in informed quarters, have progressed satisfactorily, but have not been concluded. Announcement today said the newspapers would retain their separate identities at least for the present.

Col. Walery Slawek

WARSAW, April 3 (AP)—Col. Walery Slawek, former Premier of Poland, passed on today from gunshot wounds which police said were self-inflicted.

He led the Government Party during the administration of the late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, with whom he worked for Polish independence before the World War. He was Premier three times. When his last Cabinet resigned in 1935, he was elected Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament and drew up a new Polish electoral system.

Hope for Renewal Of Mine Contract Voiced at Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Hope for speedy agreement on a contract between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous coal operators in the Appalachian field was voiced here today as the conferees resumed wage scale negotiations at the Biltmore Hotel.

Reports reaching the conference were that nearly three-fourths of the nation's soft coal workers had laid down their tools without declaring a strike, but refusing to work so long as there is no contract. The union seeks to force the hands of the mine operators at a cost of loss in daily wages of $1,500,000 or more.

The stoppage applies to the entire Appalachian region, employing an estimated 320,000 miners, and to about 20,000 miners in Alabama. A majority of the workers affected are in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Representatives of the operators in the conference here have before them today an urgent appeal by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to come to an understanding with John L. Lewis, head of the union, and the workers' spokesmen.

Loss of Wages Cited

"It is important that prompt agreement be reached between coal operators and mine workers," Miss Perkins said. "Otherwise, there is a likelihood of thousands being out of work with loss in wages and purchasing power."

Miss Perkins said she had word from James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Department conciliator, that Mr. Lewis had acceded to the employers' request for a two-year extension of the present contract, if he should obtain a proviso protecting the union membership.

"I understand he has suggested either closed shop or elimination of present penalty clause as method for such protection," Miss Perkins continued.

"It seems reasonable that coal operators should either agree to these suggestions or propose another good way to protect the union. Not to do this is to risk confusion and disturbance in the industry. Operators have gained economic stability for two years by the extension and can therefore, it would seem, yield on this point, since they have at present conditions practically similar."

Noncommittal Answer

First reaction of the operators to Miss Perkins' appeal was noncommittal. A message dispatched to her by W. L. Robinson, an operator from Cleveland, who is chairman of the conference, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary of the United Mine Workers, merely acknowledged receipt of her telegram and said the conference was continuing its consideration of the matters referred to by her "in an effort to arrive at an early agreement if possible."

A compromise is expected momentarily. The chief stumbling block was said to be a length of time for which each side would be willing to renew the terms of the old contract.

The old contract called for a five-day week of 35 hours and a basic pay scale of $6 a day in the North and $3.60 in the South.

High Court to Rule On Taxing Judges

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide the question of the validity of legislation imposing a Federal income tax upon the salary received by a Federal Judge.

The Government appealed from a decision of the Federal Court for the Nebraska district holding unconstitutional an attempt to tax the $12,500 salary received in 1936 by Joseph W. Woodrough of Omaha, a Judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

A 1936 statute authorizes Federal income taxation against the salaries of Federal Judges who took office after June 6, 1932. The Constitution provides that salaries of United States judges shall not be diminished during their terms of office.

The court decided last Monday that State and Federal Governments may levy an income tax upon salaries of each others' employees.

The court refused to reconsider its decision holding constitutional the Pennsylvania Milk Control Act of 1935. The Eisenberg Farm Products Corporation of Elizabethville, Pa., had asked for a rehearing.

The court on February 27 held the law regulating the milk industry of the State was a valid exercise of the State's powers and did not burden interstate commerce.

The court adjourned today till April 17.

Telephone Device Records All Calls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—An Australian inventor, C. V. L. Mitchell, has designed a device to record all calls made on an automatic telephone. Each time a number is dialed it is recorded on a tape attached to an ink pad.

It is claimed that an unauthorized call, the number called, and the date of the call can be checked. The inventor desires to rent his device to telephone subscribers. The matter is being considered by the Postal Department, which controls the telephone system throughout Australia. A similar invention is understood to have been patented in Britain.

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Political Medical Service Seen If Wagner 'Health' Bill Passes

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Frank Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher and chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, said yesterday the proposed Wagner National Health bill was "in effect a huge bribe to install politically controlled medical service."

Mr. Gannett said the bill, introduced in Congress recently by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, would "have even more damaging results than his (Wagner's) NRA and National Labor Relations Act, which have promoted strife in industry and delayed recovery."

The publisher said in a statement that the measure would "put the Federal Government far into the field of medical care from which it will never retreat.

"Using Federal and State funds," he said, "it will set up Government hospitals and a vast system of tax-supported medical care that may, in the end, undermine and drive out of existence all private and church hospitals and the private practice of medicine.

"So humanitarian and praiseworthy are the objectives (of the act) that one must be brutally frank to point out that the diagnosis behind them is careless and inaccurate, that the prescription is wasteful and unscientific, and that the 'cure,' instead of achieving the desired result, would infect the practice of medicine with an almost fatal disease.

"That disease is politics.

"On the face of it the Wagner bill does not provide for compulsory health insurance. With almost insidious deftness it leaves such a matter to discretion of the States. They must decide whether to adopt insurance or set up a system of tax-supported State medicine; and if they fail to adopt a plan acceptable to the Feedral Goevrnment, they must do without liberal tax money allotments from the Federal Government.

"Thus in effect, the Wagner bill is a huge bribe to install politically controlled medical service."

Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, former president of the American Medical Association, was present when Mr. Gannett released his statement. "The medical profession," Dr. Heyd said, "believes that the Wagner bill would mean the destruction of the voluntary hospital system."

States and Labor Laws

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Bills restricting labor picketing, similar to those adopted in Wisconsin and Oregon, have made little progress in many of the other state legislatures where they have been considered, according to a survey.

Gov. Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin said a bill he signed March 30 "will put a stop to labor practices which have, in a large measure, retarded business activity and expansion and have deprived both employers and employees of fundamental human rights."

"All the Wisconsin law does," Governor Heil said, "is to protect one labor organization from interfering with employees in another labor organization when such employees are getting along harmoniously with their employer."

Court to Pass on Bill

Oregon's law, regulating picketing and outlawing strikes except where a majority of the workers sanctions them, was approved at a general election, but no action was taken by the Legislature. Validity of the act will be tested in a court hearing scheduled for April 3.

Michigan, the scene of many sit-down strikes in the automobile industry, has a labor relations bill pending in the Senate. It has already been passed by the House. The bill restricts picketing to employees of the plant where a strike exists and outlaws use of placards derogatory of the employer.

A bill, barring "stranger picketing," was introduced in the Indiana Legislature, but was shelved in the House Labor Committee. It prohibited picketing except by persons employed at the plant where the strike was in progress or by representatives of the labor organization involved.

Clarification Sought

In Massachusetts, the Legislature's Judiciary Committee is studying organized labor's request for clarification of the "peaceful picketing" statute. Labor groups are seeking a uniform State law, charging that city ordinances were at a variance and loitering ordinances were being invoked against pickets in many communities.

Bills are pending in Colorado's legislature to repeal State laws which prohibit picketing and boycotting in connection with labor disputes. An anti-picketing law was held unconstitutional recently in the lower court, with an appeal pending in the State Supreme Court.

Idaho's Governor vetoed a bill, passed by the Legislature, which would have restricted picketing to persons employed at the plant where the strike was called. Utah's Legislature defeated a bill to limit picketing to bona fide employees.

A bill prohibiting injunctions in labor disputes until each side has been given a hearing in court is pending in Connecticut's Legislature.

Ohio labor groups are fostering a bill prohibiting courts from enjoining peaceful picketing. The bill was shelved by a House committee, but a similar one was introduced in the Senate.

A picketing bill was shelved in Committee in the Washington Legislature. It would have prohibited interference with parades or meetings in public places.

Negro Is Urged To Be a Producer

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, Negro Member of Congres and one-time office boy to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, urged "return to the Booker Washington type of education."

Called back to his native Alabama to deliver the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute April 2, which Dr. Washington founded 58 years ago, Mr. Mitchell said he noted "too great a tendency to cling to the old idea that the purpose of our education is to free us from what we term unpleasant toil."

Instead, he said, the present age "demands that we think seriously of our own problem, that we take into account the fact that the educated Negro must not only be a consumer, but must be a producer."

Curtis Stops Reich Sale of Publications

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (AP)—The Curtis Publishing Company announced today it had stopped the retail sale of all its magazines in Germany because National Socialist censors recently confiscated several issues of the Saturday Evening Post containing articles discussing European affairs.

The announcement said there had been no interference with the sale of the Ladies Home Journal but that because of the present international situation none of the company's magazines would be sent to Germany for retail sale. Mail subscriptions will be continued.

A Castle of Refuge

WARWICK, England (AP)—Lord Warwick has offered Warwick Castle as a temporary home for at least 50 children from evacuated areas in event of war.

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Spring Gardening

The season for armchair and catalogue gardening is past. Time to get to work. Time to visit the seed man, the hardware store, the nurser. (you'll find them advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for your gardening supplies

Chosen for King, Navy Rates Him Still a Sergeant

WASHINGTON (AP)—He was king to 12,000 Haitians once, but Faustin Wirkus is just a retired sergeant of Marines to Navy Department officials and they see no reason for making him a captain.

Sure, the Department conceded, the former Pennsylvania miner did a good job when the Marine Corps assigned him to duty on the Island of La Gonave, a dependency of Haiti, back in 1925—but that's expected of every "leatherneck." The fact that the natives made him king makes no difference.

So the department turned thumbs down on a bill by Representative Flannery (D) of Pennsylvania to promote Sergeant Wirkus from his present rank of gunnery sergeant on the retired list to captain "with the rank, retired pay and emoluments of that grade."

Including the "emoluments"—rental and subsistence allowances—the promotion would increase Mr. Wirkus' retired pay from $487.20 a year to $2,598. As far as the Navy is concerned, however, he'll just have to struggle along on the $487.20, plus whatever he makes as a securities salesman in New York.

"But you know what that means," he said recently. "It's tougher than being a king."

In a report to the House Naval Committee, Admiral William D. Leahy, acting Secretary of the Navy, said that while Wirkus "rendered valuable service to the Marine Corps there appears to be no good reason for singling him out and placing him on the retired list as a captain. It might be used as a precedent for similar claims by others."

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"Americans at Work"
Three-part series of 36 articles. First of 12 articles on "Home Industries"

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Mary's using up all your shingles," Mary's mother said to Mary's father, when Mary was very small and always running in and out of the woodshed. But Mary's father was an understanding kind of man and let her have all the shingles she wanted. Today the wooden dolls that Mary Whittier whittles at her farm home in Bow, New Hampshire, are sent all over the United States. A big department store with a special sort of gift shop in New York buys them; collectors order them; and, being a major discovery of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, they are of course on sale in the shops of that organization.

Miss Whittier's little home industry is unique. Her dolls are models of people she knows and people she has read about and people whose portraits are a familiar part of her local background. The prim little figure, six inches high, in a close-fitting black silk dress, humped at the waist, is "Gran'ma." Meticulous pains have been taken to shape the wooden head into the tin-type hair-do, and to sew the miniature lace collar high and close about the neck. "Gran-pa" too is right in every detail of his side-whiskered self and snug black suit. George and Martha Washington are like their portraits.

Supplementing the Farm

After Mary left school, which can't be many years ago, there was nothing for her to do in Bow except help her father on the farm. Any one who knows anything about small farmsteads in New Hampshire knows that it is necessary to supplement the farm earnings. By all accounts it was Frank A. Staples, first Director of the now seven-year-old League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, who showed Mary that her talent for whittling and carving dolls might be developed to a remunerative stage. She earns her living and at the same time has a thoroughly enjoyable craft, in which she can express her individuality to its fullest extent.

That is one instance of a home industry the League has developed during the years when regular employment has appeared so scarce. Another case of joyful and profitable occupation at home is that of Ernest Kunberger, also of Bow. Mr. Kunberger, who has passed the age at which employers usually engage carpenters, has a well-equipped workshop in his back yard where he produces beautiful bowls of gum wood, and handles of apple wood for knives and forks, and delicately wrought silhouettes for window decoration or tie-pulls. He was once a stair-builder, when architecture demanded hand-hewn, hand-carved rails and newel posts. He is exceedingly grateful for the League, which markets his products for him, in a way which is far more profitable to him than the ordinary commercial agency would be, and he is extremely proud of his fine new saws and other electrical machinery which his earnings have permitted him to add to his shop.

Metal Craft

Then there are such craftsmen as John Herrick of Hillsboro, who works in a variety of metals, but specializes in pewter, making his own tools; and two potters who work together, Mrs. Carol Johnson and Mrs. William Hurlin of Antrim, in a home cellar equipped with an up-to-date kiln, a wheel and all the other apparatus peculiar to the making of pottery. The League allows the craftsman 80 per cent of the sales price of each article, using the remaining 20 per cent for rental of shops where the merchandise is displayed and sold, the cost of distribution and that of instruction by traveling teachers, who go throughout the State, to about 25 centers, giving lessons in design and craftsmanship.

All over the country state governments have been studying the New Hampshire plan. It is the only one in the Union which receives financial assistance from the State; its methods have been highly praised, and its products looked upon as examples of American folk arts. Now that many expensive gift shops have ceased to purchase the handmade articles of central Europe they are sending their buyers to New Hampshire for objects which are made of New Hampshire wood and New Hampshire clay and New Hampshire metal, according to original and definitely local designs. Standards of workmanship and design are kept to a high level. The Director who followed Mr. Staples, an art master, was Edgar Keen, a Cotswolds craftsman trained in the traditions of the William Morris school. The present Director is David R. Campbell, who is by profession an architect.

Enthusiastic Supporters

To the unflagging industry and enthusiasm of the successive directors has been added the keen support of such individuals as former Gov. John G. Winant, who was instrumental in obtaining State assistance; Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Sandwich; Mrs. Foster Stearns, who is, incidentally, a master craftsman in embroidery; the present Governor, Francis P. Murphy, and Miss Jessie Doe, Vice-President of the League and a former member of the State Legislature.

The problem of marketing is efficiently handled from the main office of the League, in Concord. From 1,500 to 2,000 consignors represent a portion of the population, throughout the New Hampshire countryside, which might otherwise be on relief. Whatever native talent they have has been utilized in such a way as to give them work they enjoy doing and to give the public things they enjoy having. What machine-made commercial toy would ever bring forth a letter such as that which Omer A. Marcoux received from a Massachusetts visitor to the League's annual fair who purchased a pair of oxen he had carved? Mr. Marcoux, who supplements his slender earnings as a school janitor by the sale of small, carved animals of wood, manages to get the very feelings of his subjects, it seems, into the models which he makes. The letter reads:

Dear Friend and Wood Carver,
Last summer I bought a wonderful yoke of oxen that you sent to the fair at Laconia, and I want you to know how much it is appreciated. I gave it to my husband, and he was simply delighted with it. He used to drive oxen when he was a boy in North Dakota. When I first saw it, I felt I must have it. I kept going back to look at it, and at last I surrendered. I couldn't bear to let some one else get it who might just think it was "cute" and not appreciate the wonderful artistry of it. It is so perfect in every detail, you can just see those oxen strain and pull. And some day I know I shall see their heads sway!

Knitters

So much for the quality of the League products. The entire village of Acworth is knitting, making mittens and caps for winter sports which are truly a work of art. The group consists largely of farmers' wives and daugnters, who had a definite need of earning money. They have concentrated on that particular craft, and the whole district is kept busy in the winter season. Blacksmiths who no longer can earn a living by the trade to which they were apprenticed, have been taken in land by the League and taught to produce lovely things of wrought iron and other metals. Hand-loom weaving has been revived. One man has built a loom in his henhouse and is making carpets.

A woman with an eye for the treasures to be found in the woods, and with considerable taste in color and pattern, makes polished wooden brooches, decorated with tiny cones, nut-shells, acorns, and burrs. When she visits the seashore she collects pretty shells for the same purpose. Her craft has enabled her to send her three children to college.

Needs Met

Another League member, whose toys are outstanding for design and workmanship, is Fred Sawyer, who is a hospital patient. Ox wagons and hay racks and farm carts are his specialties. Mrs. Leona R. Reid, who is confined indoors also, makes a living through an individual style she has invented for fabric animals, for very young children. Woolly white lambs, calico dogs and cats and other friendly creatures are a joy to look at and are carefully constructed with nothing to scratch the baby, and nothing that it would be hazardous to chew off or lick. Then there is the hooked-rug maker, who does her work in bed, who is happy because she has been able to pay her taxes every year, and has deposited $2,000 in the bank. Before the League discovered her she felt insecure. Now, she says, she feels secure.

Somewhere north of the White Mountains is a village dependent on the pulp industry. The citizens face a gloomy prospect of a few years' more work and then complete discontinuance of the supply. When all the wood is cut, what then? they ask themselves. If the League can continue to receive support, it will be able to introduce some home industries. Its officials are constantly alert to such needs. If New Hampshire continues to assist the League, this work, which has been taken as a pattern by numerous other states planning arts and crafts organizations, will go on.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Carrol Johnson
Member of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts League making pottery at home in Antrim.
Center: Mittens knitted at Acworth, N. H., by League members.

John Herrick of Hillsboro, N. H.
Specialist in pewter.

Ernest Kunberger
Bow, N. H., League member (top) makes wooden silhouette in his workshop.
(Lower) Woodworker at bench.

Ninety-Niners Women Pilots Count 10 Years' Air Triumphs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Ninety-Niners, that organization of women pilots which organized with 99 members and now has a membership of 500, is soon to complete 10 years of activity. Amelia Earhart was its first President, but her work goes marching on, and the members are certain she would like the record of development that the organization will be able to show when its tenth anniversary is celebrated.

Long before the world knew Amelia Earhart as the girl who flew the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, she was at work on plans for an organization of women flyers, because she had a feeling that aviation was growing pretty fast, and that in the confusion of growth, the women would need solidarity. In 1927, when she was working at Denison House, Boston, she wrote a letter to Ruth Nichols of Rye, N. Y., who had become a pilot several years earlier, while a student at Wellesley College.

"May I introduce myself," Miss Earhart wrote Miss Nichols, "as a fellow F. A. I. (Fédération Aéronautique Internationale) pilot, by way of preparing you for a letter concerned with aviation? Because your picture has been appearing lately in Boston papers, I make you the victim of an idea which has been simmering in my thoughts for some time. What would you think of the advisability of forming an organization composed of the women who fly? I wrote to the N. A. A. (National Aeronautic Association) for a list of the F. A. I. women, and find 21 licenses have been issued. Many of these pilots are not active at the present time.

"I should judge there are about 10 who are really engaged in aeronautics, but how to reach them I don't know. The N. A. A. files are out of date, and checking up obscure notices in newspapers is unsatisfactory."

In discussing membership qualifications for the proposed organization, she went on to say:

"I am a social worker, but fly for sport and am on the board of directors of an aeronautical concern. I cannot claim to be a feminist, but do rather enjoy seeing women tackling all kinds of new problems; new, that is, for them. I hope to hear from you."

Miss Nichols replied; discussion flew back and forth by mail for weeks, and in the summer of 1929 a group of women pilots then connected with the Curtiss-Wright organization turned up and let it be known that they had been thinking of some such plan themselves. In this group was Fay Gillis, who was later to go to Russia and participate in aviation instruction of Soviet women fliers.

The two groups joined forces; and the first meeting, for purposes of organization, was held in November, 1929, at the Curtiss Airport in Valley Spring, L. I. There were present 26 women from six States, and others wrote or telegraphed their co-operative interest.

By the time a second meeting was held, there were 86 women who were eligible and wished to join. It was Miss Earhart's feeling that it would be better for the group to call it something neat and efficient, like the Ninety-Niners, for instance, than the Lady Birds or some such dizzy title.

In recent years the Ninety-Niners have been able to resolve prejudice against women participating in the national air meets and get a recount on the "For Men Only" stipulation. To good purpose, too; for women have taken a substantial share of the general prizes, and Miss Jacqueline Cochran, taking the last Bendix transcontinental air derby award over a field of leading male fliers, together with a new altitude record and the Harmon trophy for the year, has added luster to the philosophic seriousness of the Ninety-Niners. The organization has been well represented in national aviation events in recent years, and one evidence of the determination for growth is to be found in the numerous funds, established by branch groups, looking toward the facilitation of aviation training for girls who cannot afford the cost single handed.

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Democracy: What Does It Mean?

The National League of Women Voters re-examines and renews its devotion to the democratic system. Following is the introductory article in a series of 12 miniature essays on "The ABC of the USA"—prepared and offered by the League as its contribution to the world crisis in government:

Democracy has become almost overnight the subject of discussion among Americans. At banquet tables and across lunch counters, in limousines and on trolley cars, over radios and from pulpits, "democracy" is defined, defended and disagreed about.

Just what do we American people mean by our democracy? For generations we have relaxed in the warm knowledge that our country has it and that it's a great thing. Now we have been hearing it derided. We have heard it called a futile neutral thing compared to other forms of government. We have even recently witnessed the surrender of democracies not unlike our own to the avowed enemies of democracy. We want desperately to cling to our democracy, and so we try to analyze it, and so we ask our friends, "what do you think is essential to a political democracy?

"Checks and balances? The rule of majority? Emphasis on the individual? A written constitution? Consent of the people? Civil liberties? Separation of powers? The federal system? Universal suffrage? . . . What things must we defend and cling to in order to preserve our democracy?"

And our friends say, "We-ll, I haven't thought about it much in those terms. All I know is we must hang on to it."

We all know that, but our democracy is no longer an institution to be taken for granted. It's time to take stock of the most precious possession we have.

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Being a Citizen Is Serious But Young People Take to It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWO RIVERS, Wis.—Farm lads, factory hands, clerical workers, and a few young folks on relief—having arrived at or near the voting age of 21—showed up here the other day for their first lessons in the duties of citizenship.

The lessons, in the form of round-table discussions, mark the development of a Wisconsin-wide attempt to give young people information on citizenship, how to use the franchise, and specific facts about how a town of 10,000 persons is run.

Wisconsin is pioneering in "making democracy function" and has already received inquiries from 42 other states asking how its plans started, what were objectives, and other details, according to Richard C. Wilson of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division which is sponsoring the movement.

When 135 of the 170 eligible persons arriving at age 21 this year in this town of less than 10,000 population, turned out for these citizenship lessons, the leaders were pleased. A little later, round-table discussions will be opened in this entire county, Manitowoc, which will serve as a model for others in the State, Mr. Wilson said. By 1940, it is expected that the whole State will be covered with this citizenship program bringing practical, specific lessons in how to serve more intelligently, especially in local Government, as responsible citizens.

Moreover the lack of cynicism among this first crop of voters in Two Rivers, and their wholeheartedness in desiring to shoulder their responsibility and to learn how Governmental units work are encouraging leaders to hasten similar discussions in other parts of the State, Mr. Wilson said.

The first topics discussed were the city ward, how it is set up, its officers, their duties, how they get their positions, and so on. Thus the idea is to begin with the unit of Government nearest home, to encourage more alert and active participation in it, and later to lead to county, state, and national units, Mr. Wilson said.

Adult citizenship training in Wisconsin was organized by Prof. R. J. Colbert of the University extension division. He has conducted round tables in municipal management in Wisconsin cities for some years, but not until recently, when he suggested these lessons for new voters in Manitowoc, has the response been so earnest.

Moreover, it is assumed that most of these new voters know something at least about Government, especially about national Government. But the difficulty is that what they learned in school is mostly about national Government. Since the greatest part of the tax dollar is spent in local units of Government, the citizen should have as much or more interest in it than he does in national Government, Mr. Wilson said.

No time will be spent in the citizenship program, Mr. Wilson emphasized, to argue and discuss any of the substitutes for the democratic form of Government. "Youths who desire a discussion of comparative Government and Governmental theories will do well to begin by getting a better understanding of our established American system," it was claimed.

The teaching materials which have been assembled for these round-table discussions include a directory of the county, a set of charts of the Governmental units showing what officers are elected in each, and also a selected list of references on various subjects dealing with democracy, American citizenship, county Government, and other Governmental units.

Cherry Blossom Display Brings 50,000 Strollers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thousands of persons circled the tidal basin Sunday to see the cherry blossoms, in full glory under a bright sun. Park police said 26,000 automobiles crossed Flood Gate Bridge, at one end of the basin, and estimated that 50,000 persons strolled around on the footpaths.

Many who came to the capital to see the blossoms visited other attractions. The Smithsonian Institution reported 20,000 visitors. The Washington monument, Arlington Cemetery and Mount Vernon were jammed through the day.

Simpson's BOOK SHOP

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by Elizabeth Page
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by Pearl S. Buck
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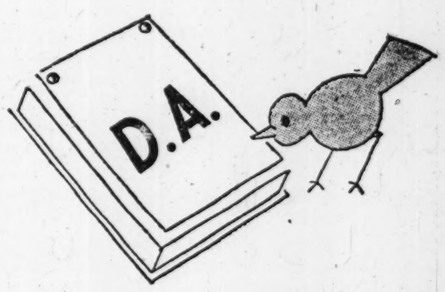

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Hitler's Speech Is Viewed as Bid for Time

WARSAW, April 3 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's Wilhelmshaven Speech of April 1 was interpreted in Poland as a bid for time to split this Nation from its new-found solidarity with Britain.

Authoritative sources reiterated, however, that Poland was willing to discuss the future of Danzig with Germany as an equal, but that Poles would resist forcibly any German attempt to take Danzig by arms.

The British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard, conferred with Foreign Minister Joseph Beck before the latter left for London.

In London, Mr. Beck is expected to prepare for any contingency despite the comparative mildness of Herr Hitler's speech.

The Lithuanian Minister to Poland, Jurgis Szaulys, declared that Polish-Lithuanian relations had been brought closer together by Germany's absorption of Memel and expressed "Lithuania's belief that Mr. Chamberlain's action marked a turning point in European history."

The newspaper Kurjer Poranny, which is close to the Foreign Office, emphasized that Mr. Chamberlain's declaration of Anglo-French aid for Poland "took place at the initiative of Britain."

"There is no alliance and no bloc," it declared.

"The British commitments are not in contradiction to non-aggression treaties signed by Poland with Germany and Russia.

"Poland is fulfilling these two treaties with all loyalty.

"Poland always tries to conform not only to the formal side of these treaties but also to their spirit."

This was interpreted as a warning that Poland, as Government leaders have reiterated, has no intention of aligning itself openly against Germany.

The British consulate distributed a circular informing British subjects "It is their duty as it will be to their advantage to conform to the Polish Government's regulations and advice concerning air raid precautions."

The circular called on all British subjects to register at the Warsaw consulate or at any of the five vice-consulates throughout Poland.

The Government, acting to break up anti-German demonstrations, ordered the imprisonment of a group of Poles who raided a German Club at Swietochlowice, in Silesia.

Soviet 'Unimpressed'

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia remained unimpressed by the British-French pledge to support Polish independence and awaited further indication that London and Paris were in earnest about building a "halt Hitler" front.

If they want Russian support they must "abandon this dangerous game of nonintervention and return to the policy of genuine collective security," said the Government newspaper, Izvestia, on April 2.

The whole tenor of comment in the Soviet press suggested that British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons March 31 regarding Poland was no more convincing than previous declarations of support for Czecho-Slovakia.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, continued comprehensive strengthening of its national defenses while awaiting decisive developments.

The Comsomol, Young Communist League, issued orders providing for the training of 100,000 girl tractor drivers, thus making possible the release of an equal number of men for service as army tank, truck and ambulance drivers.

Marshal Simeon Budyenny, Vice-Commissar of Defense, sponsoring a speed-up in activities of Ossoaviachim, the civil defense organization, urged every citizen to devote his spare time to acquiring proficiency in the use of some weapon.

Surveying what it called "the European jungles," Izvestia asked what reason there was to suppose that the democracies would give Poland more support than they gave Spain and Czecho-Slovakia.

"If England and France, having promised support to Czecho-Slovakia, later demanded its capitulation to Germany, why should not German Fascism expect that England and France would act likewise in the case of Rumania and Poland?

"In Munich, supporters of the policy of nonintervention managed to deliver to Germany in a peaceful way what it was going to take by force. Are they not going to act the same way with regard to the Polish seacoast and Danzig after they have guaranteed Poland's independence without even deciphering what they mean by the word 'independence'?

"They asserted that Czecho-Slovakia could continue its independent existence without the Sudeten Provinces. Maybe now they will affirm that Poland can continue its independent existence without Upper Silesia and without access to the sea."

Pravda, the Communist Party paper, summarized the situation thus:

"No pacification of capitalist Europe is visible.

"On the contrary, redrawing of the map of Central and Southeastern Europe continues at full speed, new centers of military conflict are created and the tide of Fascist aggression which inundated Spain is rising over a large part of the Danube basin and Central Europe."

Rumania Sees No Threat

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Rumanian officials heard Reichsführer Hitler's Wilhelmshaven address April 1 with keen interest. Their immediate impression was that Rumania, for the present at least was not threatened.

There has been a widespread belief in Bucharest, since Britain's promise March 31 of aid to Poland, that Britain would move to enlist Rumania in a bloc being organized to halt further German expansion.

Rumania's attitude toward such moves, as voiced by officials, is that while she will remain true to her "tried and true allies," she cannot afford to take any steps which might offend Germany.

Paris Sees Conciliation

PARIS (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's speech at Wilhelmshaven April 1 was interpreted as a gesture for at least temporary conciliation with the democracies.

The French-British pledge to support Poland in event of aggression was reviewed at a Cabinet meeting, and further negotiations were foreseen with Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

French diplomats, accepting Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's pledge to Poland as a final decision by Britain to commit itself on the Continent, sought to complete a mutual assistance bloc around Germany and prevent any expansion of Herr Hitler's Empire to the detriment of France, Britain, and their allies.

Hungary Seeks Neutrality

BUDAPEST (AP) — Officials said April 1 that Hungary would strive to remain neutral, independent and "on her own feet" in the face of growing tension between Germany and other nations.

Reichsführer Hitler's attack on Britain and France at Wilhelmshaven was regarded here as a natural reaction to encirclement of Germany envisaged by Western democracies and as one step more away from conciliation of Europe's opposing camps.

Officials acknowledged that a widening of the rift made Hungary's course more difficult and were dubious as to how long neutrality could be preserved if the situation becomes more tense.

Hungary's policy of friendship with both Germany and Poland complicated the outlook.

Hitler's Reply

By the Associated Press

Wilhelmshaven, Germany, April 3

In a speech considered the answer to the British move, guaranteeing Poland against German aggression, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler characterized Germany as "the safest guarantor of peace" and criticized England for "encirclement" of the Reich, which he charged was the cause of the World War.

Here are his major points:

On disarmament and self-determination: "Germany believed in these assurances. With faith in these declarations it had dropped its weapons. And then a breach of a pledge began such as world history had never seen before. When our nation had dropped its weapons a period of suppression, blackmailing, plundering, and slavery began. . . . Robbery upon robbery, oppression upon oppression were the consequences."

On the League of Nations: "The League of Nations was not an instrument of a just policy of understanding among nations, but it was a guarantee of the meanest dictation man ever invented. . . ."

His own "very short and simple" program: "Removal of the internal enemies of the Nation, termination of the divisions within Germany, the gathering up of the entire national strength of our people into a new community, and the breaking of the peace treaty—in one way or another!"

Whose is the law? "The German people were not created by Providence in order to follow obediently a law which suits the English or the French, but rather in order to champion their right to live. We no longer are dependent on the good graces or disgraces of other states or their statesmen."

On "virtuous nations": "If the world says today that the Nations must be divided into virtuous nations and into such as are not virtuous—and that the English and French belong to the first class, and the Germans and Italians belong to those not virtuous—we can only answer: The judgment of whether a people is virtuous or not virtuous can hardly be passed by a human being. That should be left to God."

On Palestine: "What right—for example—has England to shoot down Arabs in Palestine just because they defend their homeland? Who gives them this right? Anyway, we have not slaughtered thousands in Central Europe, but instead we have regulated our problems with law and order."

A warning to Poland: "If, however, the nations expect the Germany of today to sit patiently by until the very last day (while they create satellite states and set them against Germany), then they are mistaking the Germany of today for the Germany of before the war. He who decides himself ready to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for these powers must realize that he burns his fingers."

On Czecho-Slovakia: "This territory lay in the living space of the German people for over a thousand years. Despite this, however, we would have had nothing against an independent Czech State, if, firstly, it had not suppressed Germans and, secondly, if it had not been intended as the instrument of a future attack on Germany. . . . Upon us fell the task of preventing such an attack at all events."

A promise—and a condition—for peace: "For Germany has no intention of attacking other people. What we, however, do not want to renounce is the upbuilding of our economic relations. We have a right thereto, and I do not accept any condition from a European or a non-European statesman. . . . We are not thinking about making war on other peoples, however, our precondition is that they leave us in peace. In any case the German Reich is not ready everlastingly to accept intimidation or even a policy of encirclement."

The naval treaty with England: "I once made an agreement with England—namely the naval treaty. It is based on the earnest desire which we all possess never to have to go to war against England. But this wish can only be a mutual one. If this wish no longer exists in England, then the practical preconditions for this agreement therewith are removed, Germany also would accept this very calmly."

On disarmament: "I am determined to proceed on this road (rearmament) and I have a conviction that we shall proceed faster than the others. No power on earth will ever be able to entice the weapons from us through any phrase."

The Rome-Berlin Axis: "If hostile journalists don't know of anything else to write, then they write about rents or breaks in the axis. They ought to hold their peace. This axis is the most natural political instrument existing in this world."

On Spain: "Many German young men have done their duty there. They have helped as volunteers to break a tyrannic regime and to return to a nation the right of self-determination."

A "German Peace" is established: "We have given Central Europe a great piece of good fortune, namely peace—peace that will be protected by German might. And this might can no longer be broken by any world power. This is our pledge!"

On treaties drawn on paper: "It can make pacts and draw up declarations as much as it wishes. I have no faith in paper but I do have faith in you, my fellow citizens!"

Serbian Call on Croatians Makes History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, April 3 — What is generally regarded as the most serious attempt yet made by any Yugoslav Government to effect a reconciliation between the Serbs and Croatians is now in progress here.

Prime Minister Dragisha Cvetkovitch, like his predecessor, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, has come here to talk with Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croats. On arriving, the first thing the Premier did was to visit Dr. Matchek in his modest home, a friendly gesture of much importance.

Ten years ago Belgrade was trying hard to prohibit the use of the word Croat altogether. Today Belgrade actually comes to Zagreb, calls upon the Croat chief and opens discussions as to how the Croats may be made to feel at home in Yugoslavia.

Despite this change, however, there is no undue optimism in Zagreb. Dr. Matchek's paper did not even mention the fact that the Prime Minister is here.

Serb Domination Resisted

For 20 years the Croats have been fighting against Serb domination, but now when Premier Cvetkovitch has undertaken to establish an understanding, the Croat Capital is skeptical. The reason is that the Croats are doubtful as to whether the Premier is sufficiently authorized to speak for the Serbs. He was long a member of the Cabinet of Premier Stoyadinovitch whom the Croats looked upon as their enemy. He is supported by Dr. Stoyadinovitch as old political partners, and he governs through a Parliament chosen in December at notorious elections based upon an extremely undemocratic election law.

The Croats do not recognize this Parliament or Cabinet, and want a new government, new elections, a new Parliament, and then a completely new Constitution. They are inclined to work only with the Serbian opposition, not with the Government. Indeed, observers consider the Croats were never so extreme as now.

Courted by Both Sides

The Croats are in a very vital international position. Their friendship is of supreme importance both to Germany and Italy, and is no less vital for the whole Balkan Entente. Collapse of Yugoslavia would, in the opinion of many competent judges, bring more of a gain to the dictators than the disappearance of Czecho-Slovakia. Realizing their enormous international significance the Croats are very uncompromising. They feel that their great moment has come and are determined to make the most of it. They want a United States of Yugoslavia.

But the Serbs are also in a fighting mood. Nationalism is running very high in Belgrade. The Serbs who want an understanding with the Croats would not for a moment accept the setting up of a large self-governing Croatia. They would oppose such development with arms.

Therefore, while the Croats are thought in Belgrade to be ready to let Yugoslavia collapse rather than continue in its present form, the Serbs appear equally ready to fight for the maintenance of Yugoslavia. The only road open is one of conciliation. Premier Cvetkovitch started on that road today.

Colonial Hint to Britain Seen In Hitler Ban on Naval Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—A clear hint to Britain that the former German colonies should be handed back at once is believed to underlie Reichsführer Hitler's virtual abrogation of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of June 18, 1935, in his April 1 address at Wilhelmshaven. In that address Herr Hitler said, "I once made an agreement with England—namely the Naval Treaty. It is based on the earnest desire which we all possess, never to have to go to war against England.

"But this wish can only be a mutual one. If this wish no longer exists in England then the practical preconditions for this agreement therewith are removed."

Another indication of Germany's renewed interest in naval expansion comes in the award of the title of Grand Admiral to Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, this being the first time the title has been in use since the World War.

The Naval Agreement in question had recently been the subject of an official discussion between the two countries. Notification of the intention to start this discussion was first given by Germany last December. The two countries thereupon undertook friendly discussion on the circumstance that Germany was exercising its treaty rights to raise its submarine tonnage from the agreed normal figure of 45 per cent of the British submarine tonnage.

German Subs Mostly Coastal

On Feb. 3, an official statement was issued announcing that these "friendly discussions" had taken place. But numerous observers who had expected to find in this official statement some explanation of Germany's reasons for putting forward its request were disappointed.

At first many persons attributed Germany's demand to the action of Soviet Russia which has lately been building an unknown but certainly large number of submarines. But it is destroyers and other oversea craft which are used to fight submarines, so this explanation seems inadequate.

Germany already has 71 submarines built and building compared with Britain's 69. But whereas a large proportion of the British boats are over 1,000 tons, and none are under 500 tons, Germany has only a few "ocean-going" submarines, the remainer being "sea going" and "coastal" types of 250-500 tons. By exercising its right to parity, Germany can now build a further 45,000 tons of ocean-going submarines—or say 45 to 60 at the outside.

This means that Germany would have a total of not more than 105-120 submarines in all. During the World War, when Germany was trying to blockade Great Britain there were more than 170 U-boats in commission.

Shortage of Shipyards

Another point made by the experts is that it must be some time before Germany can achieve tonnage partity with Great Britain in submarines. It is believed that there is both a shortage of raw material and of shipyard accommodation. It may not be easy to remedy existing deficiencies in either direction until the campaign to develop exports foreshadowed in Herr Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech of Jan. 30 has got under way.

Last year, Germany, including Austria and the Sudetenland, had an unfavorable trade balance of £36,000,000 compared with a favorable balance for Germany alone of £36,900,000 in the previous year.

This necessitates Germany's cutting down imports to a minimum until the gap between exports and imports has been bridged.

Another item in the official statement published on Feb. 3 deals with two German 10,000-ton cruisers now in course of construction. Originally these vessels were to have triple six-inch gun turrets and were consequently to be in sub-category B of the London Naval Treaty classification.

Availing itself of an "escape" clause in the Anglo-German naval agreement of July 7, 1937, by which Germany adhered to the London category definitions, Germany is converting these two ships to subcategory A cruisers with twin eight-inch gun turrets. This change is regretted here because a general "holiday" in "A" cruisers had been arranged up to 1942 among the big naval powers excepting Japan, which State, however, was expected to observe the "holiday" for reasons of expense.

Second Alternative Chosen

In the 1935 Agreement Germany undertook not to build more than three "A" cruisers provided no further ships of this class were laid down by any other power. Russia later announced its intention of building seven and in the 1937 Naval Agreement Germany obtained from the British Government a recognition of its right to acquire two more "A" cruisers either by building or conversion. The second alternative has now been chosen.

According to the latest available statistics, all Russia's "A" cruisers are to be 7,600 tons whereas Germany's are 10,000 tons. So far as is known here, Germany still has more completed cruisers in the "A" class than Russia, according to Jane's Fighting Ships.

Only two of the Russian ships appear to have been completed and two more are due to be finished this year. They carry seven point one inch guns compared with eight-inch for the German "A" cruisers. Russia's two completed "A" cruisers are in the Baltic. The two now building are for the Black Sea, and are, therefore, no menace to Germany.

Naval Pact Minimized

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—An indication of the British view on the naval treaty with Germany was given in the House of Commons 10 days ago by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, retired naval officer and a member of Parliament, who said:

"I would shed no tears if the Anglo-German naval agreement were denounced. I do not think it is worth the paper it is written on."

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Undersecretary of the Admiralty, also recently declared that if Germany wiped out the treaty, Britain would be released from its obligation to scrap five old battleships.

Mr. Shakespeare told the House of Commons, "We believe our fleet so strong today that it can confidently accept a direct challenge in battle by any probable combination of foes."

Texans Support Garner, But Not Yet for President

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—The executive committee of the Young Democratic Clubs of Texas, meeting here April 1, declined to bind the organization to an endorsement of Vice-President Garner for the presidency but promised to "follow his leadership in the Democratic Party."

A resolution of praise originally contained a reference to Mr. Garner's "certain elevation to the presidency of the United States," but after considerable discussion that passage was stricken out. After the meeting, a majority of the executive committee individually endorsed Mr. Garner for the nomination and for the presidency.

Governor Cochran Seeks Free Interstate Trade

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska urged removal of trade barriers between the 48 states, warning "We need but look abroad today to the countries of Europe to see how disastrous is the existence of barriers to the free interchange of goods."

He asserted, April 2, "If we are to continue this trend of trade barriers between states, can we not vision the day when there will be trade barriers between the countries?"

Governor Cochran spoke over a Lincoln radio station and said he considered a conference to be held in Chicago this week on interstate trade barriers, sponsored by the Council of State Governments, to be of the "utmost importance."

100 More Planes for French

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3—The French Government has ordered another 100 light military airplanes from Glenn L. Martin, it was learned here today, bringing recent French purchases from the Baltimore manufacturer to 215 machines. This brings to 715 the number of planes ordered by France from American manufacturers.

The planes the French are buying are of the same basic design as the new Martin high-speed attack craft, said to be the fastest in the world, which are now being tested at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, for possible purchase in large quantities by the United States Army Air Corps.

Although officials of the Martin company declined to discuss the latest order, or even admit that one had been received, it was confirmed by Col. Réne P. G. Weiser, air attaché of the French Embassy in Washington. He did not disclose the price involved, however.

That production of the planes is proceeding at high speed at the Martin plant was indicated when Colonel Weiser said his Government expects to get delivery on the first 20 ships about July 1. The entire contract is expected to be filled in four deliveries.

The ship is a twin-engined, mid-wing monoplane, operated by a crew of three. Its speed is about 300 miles an hour, and its operating radius, with approximately 1,500 pounds of load, is said to be about 600 miles.

'Immigrant' Dog Wins Grand Award at Chicago

CHICAGO (AP)—Ferry von Rauhfelsen of Giralda, a Doberman Pinscher was hailed as the best dog out of 1,259 pure breds entered in the thirty-eighth annual international kennel club show, April 3.

The German "immigrant" dog which a few months ago was a pet in a barber shop in Augsburg, Germany, won the grand award as the climax of the two-day show, which had an entry of 3,070 dogs. The prize winner is owned by Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge of Madison, N. J.

Beck Arrives in London

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, arrived today for vital conversations with British leaders.

He was met at the station by Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, and members of the staff of the Polish Embassy.

Stringent police precautions were taken at the station. A large force of police and plainclothesmen mingled in the crowd which was held back by barriers.

Following intimations that the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, might resume his duties, informed British said today they believed Great Britain would not return its Ambassador to Berlin until negotiations had been concluded for what was called "a broad scheme against further aggression" in Europe.

Sir Nevile was called home from his post in Berlin on March 17 to report following Germany's absorption of Bohemia and Moravia.

It was said at the Foreign Office that no consultations had been held thus far with France on the question of returning the British and French envoys to Berlin, but officials declined to say whether such talks were envisaged.

Average American Gets 220 Calls To Phone; Says: 'Fine! And You?'

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—If you are a man, woman or child and did not receive 220 telephone calls in 1937, something is either wrong with you or with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company statisticians.

As far as the satisticians are concerned, they saw nothing controversial about the matter in a slim volume entitled "Telephone and Telegraph Statistics of the World" which appeared yesterday.

They claimed they had counted 28,300,000,000 telephone conversations in the United States in 1937 and that, by an obvious process of division, made the year's rate 220 calls each.

Americans in Europe, according to the same volume, found the telephone situation pretty different overseas. Back home there were 15.09 telephones for every 100 people—including babies—but in the United Kingdom there were only 6.41 per 100, in Germany 5.31, in France 3.7, and in Italy 1.38. Why, in some of the countries there weren't even telephones in some American places of business.

Continental United States, at the time of the survey, had 49.57 per cent of the world's 39,245,069 telephones, and when the telephones in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and other American areas are included, the total comes so close to half the world's total that only a statistician could tell the difference.

Washington, incidentally, had more telephones for its size than any other big city in the world. The record there was 38.82 for every 100 people. San Francisco, with 38.17, and Stockholm, Sweden, with 36.08, ranked next.

Americans answered their telephones at the rate of 900 calls every second, day and night, throughout the year. They practically always admitted they were feeling fine and "how are you?"

Central Florida Grapes Reach Market Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUSTIS, Fla.—Tons and tons of grapes is a sight to be seen in Lake County and Central Florida where more than 7,000 acres of the finest grape lands spread among rolling hills and lakes. Research has found by grafting native beacon grape vines to wild Texas rootstock production can be increased 200 to 300 per cent. Florida grapes are now on the market a month before the earliest grown elsewhere, it is claimed.

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Many Think Military Pace Too Fast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—So far as the Roosevelt Administration's domestic reform program is concerned the legislative "honeymoon" is long since over. Today it is a military "honeymoon." Never except in war time has Congress acted the rubber stamp role on military matters as it has during the past three months. Despite the obvious justification for rearmament some sober individuals are beginning to ask if it is wise for the civilian branch of the Government to give such complete and uncritical rein to the armed services.

The troubled condition of the world which has resulted in almost universal public approval of armaments, as attested by the various polls of public opinion, is a major reason for this calm Congressional acceptance of the arms program. Another important contributory reason is the widespread confidence which the current professional leaders of the Army and Navy enjoy in Congress.

The record speaks eloquently for itself. President Roosevelt delivered his national defense message to Congress on Jan. 12. Already Congressional action to complete what will probably add up in the end to a $2,000,000,000 defense budget is over half completed. That such speed has been achieved is testimony to the gravity of the world situation. But that it has been accomplished with only the most perfunctory examination by Congress itself is what is giving pause here.

Two major elements in the defense program have already gone to the White House for the President's signature, the $358,000,000 emergency army expansion authorization bill, of which $300,000,000 is for a bigger American air force, and the $513,000,000 regular army appropriation bill which provides the funds necessary to carry the Army through the first year of its expanded activities.

The $65,000,000 naval base bill is in Senate Committee stage after House completion. The regular naval appropriation bill is nearly ready to emerge from House committee stage where the original estimates have already been boosted by an additional $19,574,000 to a current proposed total of $758,808,000.

A deficiency appropriation bill including items which were not ready when the regular Army budget was passing through the various legislative stages has been brought forward increasing the Army budget by $116,539,000, most of it to go for "critical items" of equipment for the Army.

The votes by which some of the major items were passed tell the story. The Army expansion bill was approved 367 to 15 in the House and 77 to 8 in the Senate. The Army appropriation bill passed unanimously in both the House and Senate. Only 20 Senators bothered to be present on the vote. The naval base bill won by 368 to 4 votes in the House.

Only three items in all matters so far involved provoked controversy and close votes. The House eliminated $5,000,000 for developing harbor facilities at the Island of Guam by 205 to 168. The Senate boosted the authorized limit of the Army Air Corps from 5,500 planes to 6,000 planes by 54 to 28. Economy forces in the Senate cut a bill to authorize a four-year procurement program of strategic raw materials from $100,000,000 to $40,000,000 by a vote of 33 to 31. But these were the only instances in which either Senate, or House as a body displayed any critical disposition toward any item in the program.

Trade Keeps Latin America Neutral on Europe's Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although South American nations vary in the extent of their interest in European affairs and differ in their appreciations of Germany's latest eastern moves, an attempt is being made to assure identity of action regarding the annexation of Czecho-Slovakia. The possibility of a joint condemnatory statement is mooted, though, even if this materializes, it is doubtful whether any of the 10 governments will escape the responsibility of making up its own mind.

Lack of interest, or neutrality, as it is termed in some cases, really amounts to an excuse to avoid an unpleasant controversy with a country whose trade, even though it yields no free exchange, represents the difference between profit and loss on the foreign commercial balance sheet as a whole. In Buenos Aires, the Czecho-Slovakian Minister, "acting on instructions from Prague," handed over to the German Embassy before the Argentine Government had time to make up its mind. In Santiago, on the other hand, the Minister, after agreeing to act likewise, was impressed by Anglo-American action, and refused to obey the cable from Prague. The German Ambassador appealed to the Foreign Minister, but the Chilean Government declared its "neutrality."

The persistent emphasis placed by the Foreign Office here on maintenance of and respect for international law, indicates the necessity for a ruling on the Czecho-Slovakian issue. Argentina has invariably declared that its interests are universal, which means that it is diplomatically interested in Europe; other South American countries insist that their interests are exclusively commercial.

Regardless of these variations of attitude, the increasing division between European democracies and totalitarian states claims general South American attention. The bulk of the population here, as in the rest of the 10 countries south of Panama, is undoubtedly on the democratic side. But majority opinion is seldom adequately expressed either in "rightist" countries such as Argentina, Brazil, and Peru, or in liberal or "leftist" countries, such as Colombia and Chile. It is a peculiar commentary on South American political progress that while, even under a semi-dictatorial regime, there is sometimes a large amount of freedom to debate domestic affairs, few daily newspapers anywhere take a positive stand on a European dispute. Editorially, the subject is usually avoided. The large foreign urban communities and their influence on advertising, as well as the concern of the Foreign Ministry about overseas trade, explain this neutrality.

Free Speech for All Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—In the face of growing pressure that it draw the line on free speech by Nazi, Fascist, and Communist groups as "enemies of democracy," the American Civil Liberties Union today announced its continued determination to hold to its province of defending "everybody's constitutional rights without distinction."

It was not the function of defenders of civil liberty to "characterize movements as democratic or antidemocratic," the Union declared, adding that defenders of civil liberty could only support the suppression of its violation, and that to act otherwise in the fear that some antidemocratic force would triumph was to imply distrust of democracy.

"The best way to combat propaganda directed against the principles of the Bill of Rights," its announcement continues, "is in the open where it can be fought by counterpropaganda and all the devices of attack which do not involve denying the right to meet and speak.

"Defenders of civil liberty cannot yield to Government the right to discriminate between those who may enjoy the protection of the Bill of Rights and those who may not." The line can be drawn on free speech only to suppress actual force, the Union holds, and contends that when there is reasonable ground for apprehension, the police can "ordinarily prevent disorder without suppressing the meeting."

Yankee Clipper Next Off to Southampton

MARSEILLES, France, April 3 (AP)—The Yankee Clipper arrived at the Marignane seaplane base here at 9:47 a. m. (4:47 a. m. E. S. T.) today after a brief flight from Biscarorsse Base, Bordeaux.

The 42-ton Pan American Airways' trans-Atlantic craft left Biscarosse at 7:28 a. m. (2:28 a. m., E. S. T.), and flew approximately 300 miles in two hours 19 minutes.

Her schedule had called for a direct flight to Marseilles from Lisbon, Portugal, but adverse winds caused her to alight at Biscarosse at 3:35 p. m. (10:35 a. m., E. S. T.) yesterday after five and a half hours in the air. She is due to fly tomorrow to Southampton, England, and then to the United States, completing a survey flight.

Ken's 'King George' Offends Canadians

OTTAWA, April 3 (CP)—The magazine Ken, published in the United States, has been banned from Canada by National Revenue Department officials because a cartoon of King George VI in the current issues was considered undignified.

Officials said other issues of the magazine had been under review because of what they regarded as objectionable articles.

8-Cent Gas Tax Voted for Canada

TORONTO, April 3 (CP)—A $6,500,000 revenue measure, increasing the gasoline tax to eight cents, went through four stages in the Ontario Legislature in eight minutes, and a few minutes later Lieut. Gov. Albert Matthews gave royal assent.

The two-cent increase, estimated by the Government to bring $6,500,000 revenue and thus increase total gasoline tax collections to $25,000,000 in the fiscal year just beginning, was fought strenuously by the conservative opposition which put up 13 speakers, led off by Col. George Drew, their leader.

U. S. Aid for Schools

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, is a vigorous advocate of Federal aid to the States to equalize educational opportunities.

Hungary's New Frontier

Wide World

Marking a Common Border

Hungarian soldiers, who took part in the occupation of the Carpatho-Ukraine after the dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia, are shown at Verecke as they planted the Hungarian flag on the Polish border. Thus Poland and Hungary realized their ambition to have a common frontier.

Foresters Warn Owners Against Denuding Methods

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Forest Service has declared that if private ownership of vast timberland domains is to continue the owners must conform to the nation's forest policy.

F. A. Silcox, Chief Forester, making his annual report to Congress, said the alternative is "more control over private forest lands."

For more than 300 years, he said, American forests have been "chopped, burned and depleted; instead of being cropped they have on the whole been exploited and ravished." That must stop if the nation is to avoid a "wood famine" and a flooded, eroded land, he asserted.

Mr. Silcox recommended to the previous Congress legislation to extend public regulation to curb wasteful production practices and to require replanting of cut-over lands. Today he said that recommendation had "excited interest and discussion."

"Majority opinion within forest industries is probably against it, though some progressive leaders believe it necessary and inevitable," he said. "Public opinion, determined that exploitation must be stopped, seems largely in favor of it."

Proposals for public regulation will be placed before congressional committees, the service said. A recent inventory of the nation's forest resources indicated, the service said, that there are about 462,000,000 acres of commercial forest lands. If properly cared for, this area, the service declared, should provide sufficient wood for the future.

"On the forest land we have," Mr. Silcox said, "we need more and better forests to help underwrite industries dependent on them—sawmills, planing mills, remanufacturing plants, furniture and other factories. In normal times these forest industries had a gross production that averaged close to $2,000,000,000 each year and provided pay rolls supporting about 6,000,000 persons, the report said.

Mr. Silcox contended that private owners have not tackled the jobs of rebuilding and improving their forests on anywhere near an adequate scale. The service said that an annual federal investment of $225,000,000 for restoration, rehabilitation and acquisition of forest lands could, over a 20-year period, raise the annual forestry income to more than $5,000,000,000.

The forest service has recently apportioned $10,000,000 for construction of forest highways, truck trails and foot trails in forest lands throughout the nation. The total includes $6,666,667 of the Forest Highway Fund required to be expended on public highways within National Forests. The roads ordinarily are considered a part of the State Highway System.

The remaining $3,333,333 has been set aside as a forest road development fund for construction and maintenance of truck and foot trails essential for fire protection and forest administration, as well as forest use, development and recreation.

Tourist Workers Visit Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Seventeen members of the Workers Travel Association of England have arrived in Australia. The party is led by Tom Groom, a foundation member of the Fabian Society and the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain.

The Travel Association was formed in 1922 to break down international prejudice, by arranging meetings of British men and women with people of other nations. During the past year more than 65,000 British worker tourists visited various European countries.

After leaving Australia the party led by Tom Groom will visit New Zealand and Canada. It is the Association's first Empire cruise.

Brazil to Publish U. S. Trade Notes

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The Brazilian Cabinet announced it had authorized official publication of a series of notes providing for economic co-operation with the United States, "thus clarifying the understandings reached."

Ministers and other officials did not amplify the language of the announcement March 31, but observers believed it meant approval of the accord, pending final action by the United States.

The two countries, represented by Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull March 9, agreed on liberal extension of credit by the United States to Brazil, the freeing of the Brazilian exchange market for American commerce, establishment of a National Bank of Brazil, and resumption of payments on Brazil's dollar debts.

One of the provisions was for a recommendation to Congress by President Roosevelt that gold up to $50,000,000 be placed at Brazil's disposal for assets for the projected Central Reserve Bank.

German-American Bund Is Analyzed In Federal Study

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Attorney General Frank Murphy made public today a 14-volume report on the German-American Bund which asserted that one of its principal objectives was to foster "Germanism and German ideals" in this country.

The report was compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1937. It was given out at the suggestion of Chairman Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, of the House Committee on Un-American activities.

Mr. Dies, who frequently has charged Justice Department officials with failing to co-operate with his committee, has introduced a bill which would require the Department to make public all reports of Nazi and Fascist activities in this country, but no action has been taken on the measure.

The Bund report, which included 175 photographs, pamphlets, and miscellaneous exhibits, contained no recommendations for legal action. It was confined principally to a description of the Bund's origin and activities.

When investigated by the Federal agents, the report said, the organization had a membership of 6,617 persons, distributed among 50 local units. It added that Fritz Kuhn, the national leader, estimated the total membership at 8299.

In a statement released coincidentally with the report, the Justice Department said the Bund's constitution included an 11-point program which called on members "above all to uphold and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States; . . .

"To promote good will and friendship between the United States and Germany;

"To defend with all lawful means the honor of the mother country (Germany) against defamation, propaganda; . . .

"To act as honorable descendants of the Germanic race for the purpose of creating good will toward the German people and their Government;

"To advocate the right of every civilized nation to attend to its own business without any interference from outsiders;

"To promote friendship among nations and peace among mankind; . . ."

At various Bund gatherings, particularly at "health" camps, the statement added, "there is considerable marching, Nazi saluting, heiling, flag waving, drilling of the uniformed organizations, speeches, and athletics. There is usually a drum and fife corps or a band at these celebrations.

"Generally there are speeches by the leaders which are interrupted by Nazi salutes and heils by the various uniformed organizations and by the spectators. The speeches generally have to do with Communism, the Jewish boycott of German goods, Germany and its place in world affairs and many other topics having to do with fostering Germanism and German ideals.

"In the summer camps only the German language is permitted so that the boys and girls are forced to learn German. The curriculum also includes discipline, singing of German songs, sports, history of Germany and America and some instruction with reference to the menace of Communism. However, there is no evidence to indicate any use of firearms."

Correction

In the article by Sir Norman Angell, in Saturday's Magazine Section, a typographical error reverses the author's meaning. The word "not" appeared for the word "now" in the final paragraph of the second column on Page 2.

The sentence, in its correct form, should have read:

"If Britain and France are to make their position morally impregnable, they should now, of their own initiative, before being forced by threats of war (which at any moment now Italy may make to France in respect of Tunisia), offer to make of their nonself-governing colonies an international pool, governed first of all in the interests of the people who live there, secondly in the interest of civilization as a whole open to the world on terms of real, not sham, equality alike in respect of economic development, settlement, raw materials, and markets.

Discardable Plow Shares Make Sharp Plows Sure

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—The weary farmer may, in the future, plod behind a sharper plough with its points furnished on the safety razor principle—use 'em and throw 'em away—according to an announcement made here April 1.

J. Algelt, an engineer, who noticed that farmers were having difficulties in sharpening their plow points, with the village smithy disappearing under the influence of the automobile, worked out a point that would fit on a ploughshare and then could be pulled off when dull and another substituted for it. Production of the new blades has begun at the South Bend plant of the Oliver Farm Equipment Co., it was announced. The ordinary share, it was said, must be sharpened at least three times during its lifetime.

Cincinnati Approves Army Plan for Flood Prevention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Prospects of persuading the Ohio River to stay permanently away from Cincinnati's front door appear brighter than ever before with adoption by the City Council of a plan proposed by the United States Army Engineers.

Action of this kind, coming at a time when there has been no flood nor threat of one, is held encouraging and believed here to indicate that after years of "talk" following for a few months after each disastrous inundation, something at last is to be done.

The plan adopted is based on the preliminary study of Army Engineers, calling for protection of Mill Creek Valley—the largest single area within this city's limits affected by Ohio River floods—and the Central River front. By accepting the plan, the City has agreed to comply with all the requirements, and as soon as Congress makes the necessary appropriations for this specific project, the Army will be able to proceed. It comes under the Flood Control Act of 1937.

While this plan does not cover the entire problem of floods for the city, it does, along with steps already taken to protect water and power supply, handle the major portion of the menace. Two long strips of river front beyond the downtown area will be left unprotected, but, according to Col. C. O. Sherrill, City Manager, these narrow sections will be gradually acquired and adapted to river front park or similar uses not seriously affected by high waters.

Then, too, the residence section surrounding the city's water works, another of the sections for which protection has not been planned, is to be vacated under plans adopted last year by the City Council, unless, Colonel Sherrill pointed out, the Council should reverse its decision and include this residence area with the protection now approved for the water works itself.

"City Council's decision brings into action the solution of the last major part of this city's flood problem," declared Colonel Sherrill. "The city can now see its way out of the class of cities subject to serious flood damage.

"Work is nearing completion on the protective barrier for the city's main water distribution plant while protection for the intake is assured for the near futue. The Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company has protected its main electrical distribution station. This overcomes the menace of water and power shortage which was one of the worst features of the 1937 catastrophe. The projects under the plan just accepted brings flood protection to the city's main industrial area which extends throughout Millcreek Valley and to its Central downtown river front area which also includes valuable business property. Millcreek includes also the largest residential area covered by flood waters in 1937."

The flood protection plan calls for an expenditure of $4,500,000 by the city and $14,000,000 by the Federal Government. It throws a barrier dam across the mouth of the Millcreek where it empties into the Ohio River west of the downtown section. This will prevent the river's backing up into this valley. It also includes a flood wall from the end of the dam across the central river front section of the city to a point on the east of the main downtown area. This wall will prevent high water from covering the three or four streets in the downtown area now affected.

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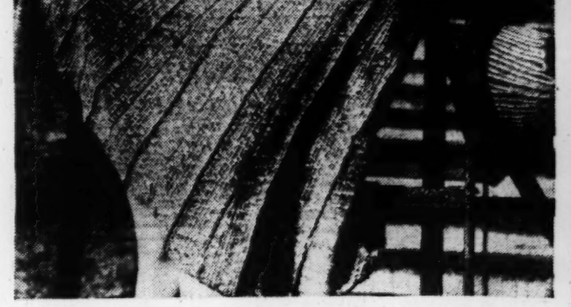

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U. S. Recognition of Franco Seen as Link in 'Stop Hitler'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Practical considerations involving the alignment of Europe in the event of war, and also the fate of thousands of political prisoners in Spain, lie behind the action of the United States in extending diplomatic recognition to the regime of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain.

The action, announced almost simultaneously by President Roosevelt's proclamation issued at Warm Springs, Ga., lifting the Spanish arms embargo and by a dispatch from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to the Burgos Government stating a disposition to open formal diplomatic relations, does not reflect any satisfaction here over the outcome of the Spanish Civil War.

It is no secret in informed quarters that, beginning early last fall, American diplomacy worked behind the scenes to extend unofficial aid and encouragement to the Republican Government. Now that the war is over, it is almost universally accepted that American interests would have been better served by a Republican victory. Some of the higher Roman Catholic officials of the Government who, reflecting the position of the American hierarchy of their Church, favored the Franco cause, now state privately that the American arms embargo policy which tended to favor General Franco was a mistake and that another course should have been pursued.

Hope for Leniency

But it is too late now to remedy what has happened. In the interest of humanitarianism, the Government here is hoping the Franco Regime will deal leniently with prisoners who have fallen into its hands. They are known to be on the lists of Spanish Fascists for execution. It is felt here that the sooner the United States is represented by an ambassador in Spain the more it can do for these unfortunates.

Even more important is the same factor which has guided American policy toward Italy during the past year. The strength of aggression in Europe, and therefore the danger to world peace, derives from the Rome-Berlin axis. If that axis were broken, German aggression, deemed far the more dangerous force, would be isolated and probably rendered harmless. This consideration has been uppermost at London in constant efforts made over many months to maintain friendly relations with Rome. It inspired as an American corollary the statement of approval which President Roosevelt issued at the time the Anglo-Italian accord was concluded. It was to be seen here recently in the acceptance of a new Italian Ambassador who bore credentials from the "Emperor of Ethiopia" as well as the King of Italy. While President Roosevelt received him as coming only from the King of Italy, he was nevertheless received.

Keeping Spain Neutral

Thus it is revealed that the hope of being able to prevent solid crystallization of a Fascist bloc in Europe, involving Spain as well as Italy and Germany, is a major reason for recognition extended to General Franco. He is in control of Spain. He has it within his power to add Spain to forces behind German expansionism. As the State Department sees the situation, a continued refusal to recognize him would increase his dependence on other totalitarian nations. Whatever chance there may be of winning at least his neutrality in event of a European conflict, diplomats say, certainly will not be lessened by recognition.

Still a third consideration is of importance. Spain is the principal channel by which anti-United States propaganda could be conveyed to Latin America. Propaganda direct from Berlin has done considerable damage, but it is not always effective. Propaganda from Spain to the Spanish-speaking American Republics could, it is felt, be more effective.

Practical Consideration

These are practical considerations. They are acted upon with the frank hope of minimizing the damage which has been done to United States interests, particularly in Latin America, by a Fascist victory in Spain. They do not mitigate the general appreciation that damage has been done. It amounts to making the best of a bad matter. Washington sees no practical good to be gained by refusing to recognize the new regime in Spain as it did in the case of German conquest of Czecho-Slovakia. Its action requires it to close its eyes to the fact that about 50,000 Italian troops are still in Spain. But General Franco is a Spaniard, not an Italian. And Italy is not attempting to obtain official sovereignty over Spain.

Further, Italy is the country which British and American diplomacy alike hope to see shift away from close alignment with Berlin. The present moment is particularly propitious. Italy has still to reap any real territorial gains from the axis, whereas Germany has moved from its Czecho-Slovakian victories to the current stage of pressure on Poland. It happens that Italy has maintained close relations with Poland and does not look with pleasure on the prospect of new German conquests in Poland. Since Spain is closer to Italy than Germany it is being treated from the same point of view as Italy. The hope behind this policy is that Italy and Spain will not give to Germany the full measure of support which Berlin presumably expects.

Pressure on White House

As a postscript to the Spanish Civil War it is admitted frankly in high quarters here that in the spring of 1938, when the pressure on Washington to lift the Spanish arms embargo was at its height, one consideration and only one prevented that action. That consideration was the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Probably the historical archives of the United States never will tell the whole story, because much of it transpired over telephones or in private conversations. But it is agreed privately by high officials that the decision at one crucial moment was weighed in the scales and the only argument adduced at the White House against lifting the embargo was the argument of the retaliation which such action might bring from Roman Catholic voters at the next elections.

So far as the State Department was concerned at that time the influence on Latin America of a Fascist victory in Spain was enough to justify removal of the embargo. But when the White House weighed this against the domestic political consideration, it decided against action.

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World Affairs Notebook

Spain and the Powers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Spanish conflict broke out July 17, 1936, five months after national elections had transferred power from old ruling classes to the Left Front. Beginning as an army revolt it became a war of classes with the Fascist powers involved on the Insurgent side and the democracies "disinterested."

Nonintervention was proposed by the French Blum government in appeal to Britain and Italy Aug. 1. Germany, Russia and Portugal were also approached, and after Britain had decreed a ban on arms export to Spain Aug. 19, Nonintervention Committee of 21 states met in London Sept. 9, 1936.

Britain's policy was stated by Foreign Secretary Eden Nov. 19, who said other Governments were more to blame than Germany and Italy and that prevention of spread of war beyond Spain was main purpose.

Recognition of Franco Government by Italy and Germany announced Nov. 18, Valencia Government appealed to League against this move.

United States enforces prohibition of arms export to both sides Jan. 8, 1937.

International control of arms and supplies to Spain, land and sea, put in force April 19, 1937. Valencia transmits White Book to League on Italian troops in Spain May 27. Withdrawal of Germany and Italy from control plan owing to bombing of warship Deutschland, May 31.

Nyon Conference Sept. 14, Anglo-French plan action against attacks on merchant shipping in Mediterranean. Italy joins accord. Italy announces number of "volunteers" in Spain as 40,000.

Franco recognized by Japan Nov. 30, 1937, and by Britain and France after the conquest of Catalonia, Feb. 27, 1939.

The final surrender of the Loyalists March 28 last secures aim of the democratic powers in preventing the war from spreading, but leaves the Franco government deeply indebted to Italy and Germany for help. Struggle for influence in Spain reaches crucial point

A Monday Feature

Payment Stopped On Debts Made By Loyalist Spain

BURGOS, Spain, April 3 (AP)—Nationalist Spain yesterday suspended payment on all obligations contracted by Republican authorities in an effort to prevent currency inflation.

Officials said that inflation of the Republican peseta had created enormous debts, payment of which now would have an inflationary effect on the Nationalist peseta.

A supplementary decree required definite proof of ownership of bank accounts before withdrawals would be permitted to prevent fraudulent withdrawal of deposits.

The Nationalist Government is exchanging at face value Republican money issued before July 18, 1936, the outbreak of the civil war. A final deadline for such conversions in Madrid, Valencia, and other territory occupied in the last days of the conflict has been set for April 29.

Madrid General in France

MARSEILLES, France, April 3 (AP)—Gen. Segismundo Casado and several members of the former Spanish Republican Defense Council in Madrid arrived here today aboard the British hospital ship Maine.

Gen. Leopoldo Menendez, former Commander of the Republican Levant Army, was in the party accompanying General Casado, who was Defense Minister of the Madrid Council and Republican Commander in the Madrid area until the Capital fell to Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco March 28. General staff members and civilians made up the rest of the group, which totalled approximately 200.

The entire group is en route to Great Britain where they plan to take refuge.

Loyalist Fleet Sails

BIZERTE, Tunisia, April 3 (AP)—The Spanish Republican naval fleet sailed for Spain yesterday after being handed over to the Nationalist Government by French authorities to whom its former Republican commanders surrendered March 7.

Two cruisers, 11 destroyers, one submarine, two transport ships and one tanker filed through the canal from Bizerte's lake naval base to the Mediterranean, their crews standing at salute.

The destination of the fleet was not announced. Under Republicans, it had fled to Bizerte from Cartagena, former Republican naval base, during an uprising against the fallen Madrid regime.

Most of the crews voted to return to Nationalist Spain and left concentration camps to board the vessels with Nationalist skeleton crews which had been brought here aboard a transport ship.

Mexico to Welcome Spanish Refugees

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Government has announced a decision to receive "on a large scale" immigrants from Spain who are seeking new homes after the fall of the Spanish Republican regime.

Such immigration would be restricted to professional persons and others who would not compete with Mexicans and who could prove good character, vocational skill and ability to establish themselves.

Canadian Gallery Buys a Rembrandt

OTTAWA (CP)—Four newly-acquired paintings by Old Masters were hung March 31 at the National Art Gallery here adding works by Dutch, English, French, and Italian artists to the extensive collection already owned by the Gallery.

Bought from English and American galleries, the pictures include a portrait by Rembrandt (1606-1660), a landscape by Claude Gellee, known as Lorraine (1600-1682), a seascape by J. M. W. Turner (1775-1851), and a religious portrait by Giovanni Bellini (1430-1516).

"Self-portrait," the first painting by Rembrandt to hang in the gallery is the most notable addition so far of the Dutch 17th century school.

Turner's "Pilot Hailing a Whitstable boy," is an impressive sea scene. Originally belonging to the famous Turner collection made by the artist's friends and patron, Fred H. Hawkes at Farnley Hall, England, it was later acquired for the late J. Horace Harding's collection in New York.

New Police Manual

A new manual for police covering laws and ordinances governing public places, morals, order and decency in the city has been drafted in Toledo, Ohio.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack: Masonic Hall, 116 Main Street, 8 p. m., April 14.

Ontario

Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

England

Berkshire

Bracknell: Victoria Hall, Church Road, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Durham

Gateshead: Ritz Cinema, High Street, 3 p. m., April 16.

Gloucestershire

Bristol (Third Church): Colston Hall, 3:15 p. m., April 16.

Lincolnshire

Louth: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 20.

London

London (Fifth Church): Hornsey Town Hall, Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8, 8 p. m., April 21.

London (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., April 18.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Third Church): Co-operative Hall, Southgate, 8 p. m., April 21.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrews Grand Hall, Berkley Street, 8 p. m., April 17.

Midlothian

Edinburgh (First Church): Usher Hall, 8 p. m., April 18.

Germany

Chemnitz: Kirchensaal, Beckerstrasse 2, 4 p. m., and 8 p. m., April 15.

Magdeburg: Kirchengebaude, Wallstrasse 2a, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., April 16.

United States

Arkansas

Fort Smith: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 11.

Pine Bluff: Pine Bluff High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Rogers: Church Edifice, 218 West Cherry Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

California

Auburn: Placer Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Lakeport: Orpheum Theater, Main Street, 2:30 p. m., April 9.

Connecticut

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 9.

Nampa: Church of the Brethren, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Illinois

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., April 13.

Harvey: Thornton Township High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, 8 p. m., April 15.

Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Urbana: Urbana High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 9.

Villa Park: Church Edifice, Highland and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.

Woodstock: First Methodist Church, South Street, 3 p. m., April 9.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Bloomington: School of Music Building, Indiana University, 3 p. m., April 9.

Connersville: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.

Indianapolis (First Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., April 10.

La Porte: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.

Logansport: Church Edifice, Ninth and North Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

Michigan City: Junior High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 3 p. m., April 9.

Shelbyville: The City Hall, 8 p. m., April 11.

Terre Haute: Zorah Shrine Temple, 420 North Seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

Iowa

Denison: New High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Kansas

Coffeyville: Field Kindley Memorial High School Auditorium, Eighth and Roosevelt Streets, 3:15 p. m., April 9.

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.

Overland Park: Overland Park School, Eighty-third and Santa Fe Trail, 3:30 p. m., April 9.

Kentucky

Winchester (auspices First Church, Lexington): Winchester High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 11.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Community Club, Florida Street, 3 p. m., April 9.

Lake Charles: Court House, 8 p. m., April 11.

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.

Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, 3201 Line Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.

Massachusetts

Middleboro: Middleboro Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 9.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, Chester and Maple Streets, 8 p. m., April 14.

Detroit (Seventh Church): Western High School Auditorium, 1500 Scotten Avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.

Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 11.

Mississippi

Meridian: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 11.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., April 14.

Maryville: Church Edifice, 206 South Main Street, 8 p. m., April 14.

St. Louis (Joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page Boulevard, 4:30 p. m., April 8. Radiocast 4:30 to 5 p. m., Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

Montana

Livingston: Elks' Hall, 8 p. m., April 14.

Nebraska

Fairbury: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 10.

Nebraska City: First Methodist Church, Eleventh Street and First Avenue, 3 p. m., April 9.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Franklin Street Congregational Church, 7:30 p. m., April 10. (Note change of time.) Radiocast Station WFEA, 1340 kilocycles.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., April 10.

Buffalo (Third Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

Potsdam: Civic Center, Park Place, 3:15 p. m., April 9.

Schenectady: Erie Theater, Erie Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 11.

Ohio

Marietta: Betsy Mills Club, Fourth and Putnam Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

Springfield: Senior High School, 700 South Limestone, 3:30 p. m., April 9.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Y. W. C. A. Building, 8 p. m., April 10. Radiocast Station KVSO, 1210 kilocycles.

Norman: Fine Arts Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 13.

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Shrine Auditorium, Sixth and Robinson, 8 p. m., April 11.

Seminole: High School, 501 North Timmons Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

Oregon

Ashland: Varsity Theater, East Main Street, 8 p. m., April 13.

Eugene: Wilson Junior High School, 650 Twelfth Avenue West, 8 p. m., April 14.

La Grande: Sacajawea Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., April 9. Radiocast Station KLBM, 1420 kilocycles.

Portland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1819 N. W. Everett Street, 8 p. m., April 14.

The Dalles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 13.

Pennsylvania

New Castle: Penn Theater, 18 North Mercer Street, 3:15 p. m., April 9.

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., April 11.

Sewickley: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., April 9.

Texas

Hallettsville: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 13.

Paris: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Utah

Provo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 14.

Washington

Auburn: Auburn High School Auditorium, 711 East Main Street, 8 p. m., April 11.

Bremerton: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 13.

Clarkston: Smith Hall, 3 p. m., April 9.

Pullman: Washington Hotel, 8 p. m., April 11.

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., April 10. Radiocast Station KRSC, 1120 kilocycles.

Snohomish: Brown's Theater, 3 p. m., April 9.

Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Avenue entrance, 8 p. m., April 13.

Yakima: Capitol Theater, South Third Street, 8 p. m., April 10.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, April 16, May 7, 21; June 4, 18. 10:45 a. m., WIXAL, 21.46mc and its companion transmitter WIXAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), May 7, June 4, July 2. 7:30 p. m., WIXAL, 6.04mc, WIXAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.) May 7, June 4, July 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 7, June 4, July 2.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc on April 9, 16, 23, and 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 16, May 21, June 18.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 7, June 4.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 30, May 28, June 25.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on May 7, June 4

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc on April 16, May 7, 21, June 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 9, 16, 23, 30, May 7, 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25.

Two-House Family

HIGHWORTH, England (AP)—Claiming that with so many children they didn't know what to do, a family of 11 was granted two houses to live in by a district relief council.

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Congress Role in Shaping Foreign Policy Defended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Continued Congressional participation "in the formulation of foreign policy is desirable, and closer co-operation between Executive and Legislature has become imperative," according to a report on the President's control of foreign policy, published by the Foreign Policy Association today.

It held that since both the Executive and the Legislature were granted concurrent responsibility under the Constitution, "they are required in the present circumstances to compromise and collaborate in formulating effective foreign policy and in informing the public—now at the mercy of propagandist machinery unknown in 1787—regarding the content of that policy and the methods of fulfilling it."

"Irresponsible criticism and factional obstruction on the part of Congress drive the Executive to the subterfuge of secret executive agreements, personal agents, and spectacular appeals to the public," the report says. "Irresponsible and secretive action by the President creates alarm and hostility in the Legislature."

The report, written by James Frederick Green, appears on the eve of the neutrality debate.

Control of Foreign Policy

"The current dilemma over the control of American foreign policy derives largely from the coincidence of popular revulsion against war and the outbreak of new wars on three continents. The President, advocating strong resistance to the dictatorships and formation of a common democratic front, and the Congress, opposing joint coercion of other countries, have divided on the following specific issues: revision of the Neutrality Act, application of economic sanctions, sale of armaments to foreign countries, and enactment of a war referendum amendment," the report continues.

"These issues raise in a new form the historic problem of the control of American foreign policy. Since the earliest days of the Republic, the President and Congress have struggled to secure predominance in the conduct of our foreign relations, while various elements in public opinion supported whichever branch of Government promoted their economic and political interests.

Powers of Executive

"The supremacy of the Executive in controlling foreign relations results primarily from the exercise of general administrative power, accumulation of information, actual conduct of negotiation and communication, and formulation of policy. The President, as spokesman for the nation and director of its executive departments, has gradually acquired prerogatives not listed in the Constitution but necessarily exercised in practice. It is thus almost inevitable that the President and State Department have paramount influence in the formulation of policy. President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes, far more vigorously than officials of other countries, have constantly attacked dictatorships, especially the Nazi system. In messages to Congress, diplomatic correspondence, and newspaper interviews the Executive exerts an influence that is restrained but rarely permanently obstructed by the Legislature."

In conclusion, the author states that "Executive control of foreign policy, based on the need for speed, secrecy and concentration of both diplomatic and military power, has existed so universally throughout history that the American system, requiring participation of the Legislature, stands out as a striking exception. Because of the manifest complexities involved in exercise of the foreign relations power, especially in time of stress, the Executive has tended to acquire the dominant authority. So long as the United States continues under the Constitution of 1787, however, the President's control will be criticized and curbed by Congress, even to the point of deadlock and of dangerous inconsistency and ineffectiveness. The contemporary trend toward dictatorship and toward great concentration of power in Britain and France, where the Executive shows an increasing tendency to revert to pre-war practice by directing foreign affairs without consultation of Parliament, suggests the desirability of continued Congressional participation in our external policy."

Argentina in Nazi Probe

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine, April 3 (AP)—Formal charges were awaited today as a result of sweeping investigations into allegations that Germans had conspired for the colonization or annexation of Patagonia, the bleak but potentially rich plateau of 257,058 square miles in southern Argentina.

Federal Judge Miguel Jantus took charge of the investigations under a law requiring him to intervene in any case in which Argentine sovereignty might be involved. It was believed, as a result, that the Government felt enough evidence had been uncovered to warrant formal charges.

Detectives accompanied Ernst Juerges, a former Nazi, to his home to get documents and his typewriter, presumably to check his claim to authorship of a note sent to President Ortiz March 20 as "proof of Nazi penetration."

The note's author promised to furnish further proof at the request of the Executive. The alleged conspiracy was disclosed last week when the newspaper Noticias Graficas published a purported facsimile of a report to the German Government from a German Embassy adviser describing Patagonia as a "no man's land."

The German Embassy denied April 12 that Germany had intentions of annexing Argentine territory or had "aggressive intentions" against Argentina.

Juerges and Alfred Mueller, a factory hand, were held incommunicado. Neither was charged formally with any crime. Police said that some German businessmen indicated that they had been forced to acknowledge Mueller as the German Nazi chief in Argentina.

After Judge Jantus' secretary had questioned Juerges, the latter was confronted by Mueller, one of the signers of the alleged German report. Two officials of the German Embassy called at police headquarters yesterday. Heads of important German business firms were questioned by police.

Nazi Probe in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 3 (AP)—Senator Cristobal Saez, President of the anti-Fascist Institute of Chile, announced his intention today of asking the Government to make a "minute inevestigation" of activities of Nazi agents in Chile.

He said the study would be similar to investigations in Brazil and Argentina.

Pittsburgh Art Exhibit Attracts Casual Shoppers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Shoppers on Pittsburgh's North Side can buy their butter and eggs and look at an art exhibit at the same time. The exhibit by the Allegheny Artists League has been hung for the second year on the balcony of the North Side Market House.

Leland Knoch, president of the league, explained: "People come to see our show, carrying market baskets after they buy their butter and eggs. They have casual attitudes toward the pictures, and so they take art for granted—which wouldn't happen if they went to a pretentious gallery."

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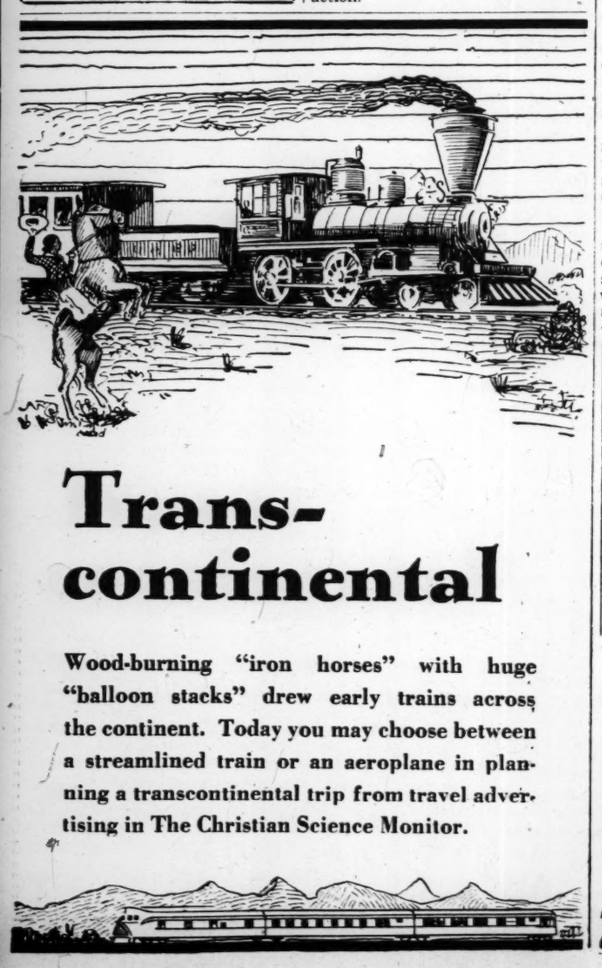

Trans-continental

Wood-burning "iron horses" with huge "balloon stacks" drew early trains across the continent. Today you may choose between a streamlined train or an aeroplane in planning a transcontinental trip from travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Maploony's Quiz

IN SPITE of my every effort, Mr. Maploony remains astonishingly a creature of his time and the radio. Lately I have been unable to drag him from his room when the air is filled with questions and answers, which is to say continuously. My friend is a true American in that he loves to be baited. Time was when this baiting was intermittent, as by foreign lecturers, and one had to travel to a hall to be slapped down. But the radio has changed all that. Now you need only to turn a knob to be asked immediately if you can mention three poets whose names remind you of vegetables. Or who was Archimedes mother. Or whether the emu has feathers. It takes one back to the crossword puzzle era when the emu was the hardest worked bird—if it is a bird—in the dictionary. Needless to say, Mr. Maploony is agog over this new wave of intellectual expansion. He sits up late devising queries of similar import wherewith to bait the baiters. (There is one program which offers this sop to a distraught nation.) And I am left to stroll alone.

* * *

"WHAT'S GOING TO happen when everybody knows everything?" I asked my friend one evening, when he was waiting for the "Can You Place It?" hour.

"You always were a reactionary," Mr. Maploony snapped with that instant asperity which attaches itself to zealots. "Why should it arouse you to sarcasm if people wish to sharpen their wits?"

"Oh, is that it?" I said. "I fancied it was to keep them from thinking."

"Make sense at least," my friend exclaimed. "How can you say such a thing? If I am racking my brains to remember—"

"Remembering isn't thinking, Maploony. In a calmer age, you once agreed with me that all these modern devices were calculated to relieve people of thinking. The argument ran this way, as I recall: many men and women have forgotten the long, long thoughts of youth and the fun it was to think them. If an unfilled bit of time presents itself to them nowadays, they are ill-at-ease with it. Therefore they snatch up any reading matter—note that wretched clayey term, reading matter—to chink up the minutes lest their imaginations be called on to use their wings. Or, since watching figures on a screen is less arduous than reading, they lay down a coin in return for a two-hours' reprieve from intelligent conversation. Or, knob-turning being easier still, they flick on the radio to make sure that they will be preserved from themselves. And because they feel a dim need of justifying this substitution of diversion for happiness, they say they are sharpening their wits."

* * *

"WHAT NONSENSE!" MR. MAPLOONY exclaimed as he looked at his second-hand. "Once you warned me that there was no stupidity to match the stupidity of judging other people's happiness by your own."

"Is it happiness?" I inquired. "Distraction, yes. Diversion, perhaps. But happiness? Hardly. Happiness always leaves a memory, Maploony. I can remember a thousand moments of happiness. The moment when I knew I could swim. The afternoon when Owen Wister told me about the Virginian. The day you and I shared the unhappiness of that cafeteria and made it delightful. My life has been a Mississippi of happiness; and, if you give me time, I can recall every ripple, every wave. But ask me to name the movies I saw last year and I'm as blank as the expression on a heroine's face. Ask any radio listener about last year's programs, and his memory will jump around like a squirrel hunting for a nut buried in some meadow which has been washed out by a flood. He knows it *ought* to be there, but where is it?"

"And so you denounce the radio industry because you have a faulty memory," Mr. Maploony retorted. "You know very well that the movies and the radio constitute the—"

"I know precisely what you are going to say, Maploony, and so we might as well switch to another station. Has the emu feathers? Is it really worth your while bothering your head over the emu? It's heavenly outside, the first night of spring. Suppose you can answer every question you are going to hear, what good does it do you? Shut that thing off and let's go out."

* * *

MR. MAPLOONY SHOOK his head and a stubborn light of almost vindictive intensity shone in his eyes. "Do you know why the south grounds of the White House were closed to the public?" he asked me.

"No."

"Because too many promenaders kissed the White House baby, Ruth Cleveland. Now tell me this. In this land of liberty why was it forbidden Crawford, the sculptor of the statue *Freedom*, to have his statue wear a liberty cap?"

"Well, of course, I don't know," I said.

"Because Congress wasn't going to allow any symbol of recently liberated slaves to adorn a statue that was to be raised above their heads, on the Capitol. It was Jefferson Davis, by the way, who forced the change, when he was Secretary of War. Crawford had to substitute a crested helmet—Which do you suppose is the hardest Government building to get into unaided?"

"The White House, do you mean?"

"The Supreme Court," smiled Mr. Maploony. "The doors weigh three thousand pounds apiece. Now who was it wrote so that the King of England could read his signature without spectacles?"

"Listen, Maploony, what is this, a quiz?"

"No, no, just a vindication. You certainly know that one. John Hancock. I don't suppose you've ever been interested enough to look, there in the Congressional Library, at the birth certificates of our nation, the Declaration and the Constitution. If you ever do, remember Hancock's flourish, verbal as well as manual. It makes it a bit more interesting, eh? Now by the way, do you know this easy one? Where is our National Gallery of Art?"

* * *

THIS WAS GROWING embarrassing. I had no idea where our National Gallery of Art could be found.

"On the main floor, in the central hall, north wing, of the Natural History Building of the United States National Museum," Mr. Maploony replied and added: "That's at Tenth and Constitution Avenue, in case you have forgotten. Now really—How many columns representing the States are there in the Lincoln Memorial? A child could—"

"Forty-eight, naturally."

"Thirty-six. How many States do you suppose were in the Union in Lincoln's day? Do you know anything about the States? Which one declared that, being the first to adopt, it would be the last to desert the Constitution?"

"Another case of emu-feathers," I said, haplessly.

"Delaware. You've passed her tribute stone on your way down to the Washington Monument lots of times. Now tell me the name of the economic royalist who gave nine-tenths of the money needed for the erection of the Pan American Union."

"Well, who was he?"

"Andrew Carnegie." Mr. Maploony looked anxiously at his watch and adjusted the dial. "Time for just one more. What room in a Washington edifice was conceived in the manner of the great central hall in the Baths of Diocletian?"

"I've never seen the Baths of Diocletian."

"All the more reason for knowing this," Mr Maploony retorted. "The main waiting room in Union Station. There! I've asked you all these questions connected practically with your home life, and you couldn't answer one! Complacency, I call it. You'd rather go through your days with your eyes shut than turn a knob, as you say, and be entertained, informed, expanded. Doesn't it really add to your interest—"

* * *

THE ANNOUNCER FORTUNATELY interrupted, or I don't know how much longer Mr. Maploony would have twisted the dagger in the wound. But I had been meditating a truly terrible revenge. Offhand I should not say that I am never cruel. I abominate cruelty, ordinarily. But now I had to smile inwardly at the wanton torture I was about to inflict. "I've a couple of tickets for the orchestra tomorrow night, Maploony. Gieseking is playing the Emperor Concerto. Care to go?"

I can promise you his jaw dropped, his chin quivered. "I—I suppose I can get someone to listen for me," he said.

"*What?* Listen to Gieseking for you, you impossible—"

"No—Listen to the radio for me. They may have taken one of my questions." But his countenance was still torn.

"Maploony, this will be one of my memories," I said.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Accomplished As A Friend

IF IT were possible to lay a finger on the secret of his ability to make and keep friends, it lay in his utter sincerity. Wholehearted in his distinctions between black and white, to him the little things were always little and the big things big. Impatient of the second-rate, his patience with genuine effort was boundless. Exacting, he was generous, serious, he had a childlike gaiety;

There is material and to spare amongst my father's treasures to build an estimate of the friendly relations which existed between himself and the great artists with whom he collaborated in the course of his career.

I should like to quote from a letter in 1906 from Professor Sir Henry Jones, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, which must have pleased Ffrangcon coming from so rare a mind and distinguished a teacher:

> God bless you for your kind heart! If letters like yours do not tighten one's grip of the sword, it means that the virtue has oozed out of one's life. Its directness and frankness are as evident as its generosity. I'll work a little the harder yet, for your kind words. . . . This old world, reeling on its course, under its burden of sin and sorrow, still 'means intensely and means good.' We'll go ahead, Mr. Davies, and we'll arrive! May you be long strengthened to sing the meaning of things and to declare the loving joy of God in all His creatures." — MARJORIE FFRANGCON-DAVIES, in "David Ffrangcon-Davies: His Life and Book." (London: John Lane.)

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A MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE LAMP

THIS lamp was made in Asia Minor in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is designed in the Persian style, which had been adapted by Turkish craftsmen for their purpose. At this stage, Turkish ceramics were not as realistic as they became in the next century. The mosque lamp, which is similar in shape to a vase, was suspended by means of lugs, two of which may be seen here.

Hit

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk forditasa

ISTENNEK, a jónak, azon hatalmába vetett hit, mellyel az emberi dolgokat bölcsen irányítja, a valódi haladás nélkülözhetetlen része. Azon akadályok egyike, mely az emberiséget céljainak, a szabadságnak, harmóniának és sikernek elérésében meggátolja, a féleimen alapuló óvatosság. Ahelyett, hogy azt a Krisztusi Tudományban (Christian Science) tanúlt igazságot tartanák szemük előtt, mely szerint minden jó igyekezetet a végtelen létezés isteni Alapelve vezeti, védi és kormányozza, az emberiség ezt az örök szellemi törvényt figyelmen kívül hagyja és vezetésért a mulékony, világi tudáshoz folyamodik. Igy, az anyagi hatalomba vetett hiedelmükben megigézve feltételezik, hogy ők Istentől függetlenül, külön élő felelős lények, akiknek minden dolog végét már kezdetben kell látni. Mert Istenbe vetett hitük nincsen, gyakran elmulasztják azokat a határozott lépéseket, melyek egy különben helyes vállalkozásnak sikert hozhatnának. Milyen igaz dolog, hogy a helyes eljárás módja inkább az intelligens ima, mint a csupán anyagi vizsgalat! A szellemi ösztön mindég meg fogja mutatni az utat az Igazság hü keresőjének.

Jegyezzük itt meg, hogy az éber tanuló, aki az Igazságot a saját életében igyekezik bebizonyítani, nem fogja a Krisztus hitének szabályait olyasmire alkalmazni, ami kétség kivül rossz dolog. De milyen szánalmas annak a nagy sokaságnak a helyzete, akik el vannak zárva a szellemi bizonyítás áldásaitól, mert attól félnek, hogy minden cselekvés, akármilyen jó szándékú legyen is, hiábavalónak bizonyulhat. Nem inkább halandó tudatlanság ez, mint szellemi éberség? A meggyőződésünkből meritett bátorság, mikor igazi bölcseségen alapszik, tényleg megfizethetetlen kincs.

Megnyiltak-e volna Mózes előtt azon dicső alkalmak, melyekben be tudta bizonyitani Istennek örök vezető hatalmát és ez által meg tudta szerezni Izrael fiainak a szabadságát, na a végleges bizonyitékot előre követelte volna? Mert személyes tapasztalatai révén meg volt győződve Istennek gyógyító és mentő hatalmáról, biztosan tudta, hogy a legbölcsebb dolog az egész nép érdekében Isten irányitása szerint cselekedni. Ez tehát a mértékadó körülmeny, mert ha jó az indító okunk és tiszta a szellemi értelmünk, semmi sem akadályozhat meg minket abban, hogy Isten örökké jelenlévő vezetését bebizonyithassuk.

A Vörös tengeren való átkelés, a sziklából kifolyó víz, az égből eső manna és a fürjök, a hatalmas ellenségek fölötti győzelmek, mind az után történtek, miután Mózes a parancsnak (Mózes II, 14:15), „Szólj Izrael fiainak, hogy induljanak el," engedelmeskedett. A fenntartásnak ezen úgynevezett csodatettei kétséget kizáróan bizonyítják, hogy a szellemi hit ereje megóvja mindazokat, akik fel tudják fogni a mindenható Szellem létezését és magukat nyugodtan ő rá bízzák.

Nagy szükség van az állhatatos hit kifejlesztésére az emberi haladás minden fokában. Ez tisztán látható Mary Baker Eddynek, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezőjének és Alapitójának életében. A tankönyvének, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomany es Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) megirása es kiadása, Az Anya Egyház eredeti épületének, valamint új templomának épitése, a folyóiratoknak és a The Christian Science Monitornak alapitása mind olyan hitet követelt, amely nem habozik, hanem az irányt meglátva elhatározza, hogy elnyeri a szellemi célt, és pedig túlsók késedelem nélkül. Mikor a szükség legnagyobb volt, Mrs. Eddy akcióba lépett, olyan pontossággal, mely Istenbe vetett rendületlen hitét bizonyitotta be.

Van valahol egy szükseg? Bizzunk Istenben, hogy ki fogja elégiteni. A hit és a szellemi értelem által meg fogjuk bátran tehetni azon lepéseket, melyek fejlődésbe, felfrissülesbe és megújhodásba vezetnek. A Krisztusi Tudomány tárja fel az egyetlen helyes utat, az ihletett céltudatosság és a kérdésen kivüli bebizonyitás útját. Ezek nélkül nem tudhatnánk biztosan valjon a hit és a szellemi értelem vezetnek-e minket. Tud az Isten, aki Szeretet, minket cserben hagyni? A Szeretet végtelen. Az Istenbe vetett teljes, fenntartás nélküli bizalom a szellemi bátorság, uralom és győzelem jövetelét biztositja.

„Önbizalom és bizalom" lapszéli cim alatt Mrs. Eddy ezt irja Science and Health-ben (23. old.): „A héber, görög, latin és angol nyelvekben a *hit*-nek és az annak megfelelő szavaknak ezen két definiciója van: *bizalommal eltelt* és *bizalomra méltó*. A hit egyik fajtája az ön jóletét másokra bizza. A hit egy másik formája érti az istenj Szeretetet és hogy hogyan kell az üdvözülésünket ‚félelemmel és rettegéssel végnez vinni.' ‚Hiszek Uram! Légy segitségül az én hitetlenségemnek!' a vak hit tehetetlenségét fejezi ki; míg az intelem, ‚Higyj . . és idvezülsz!' kiérdemelt önbizalmat követel, mely szellemi értelmet foglal magában és mely mindent Istenre bíz."

Ilyen volt Jézusnak a hite, aki, miután menynyei Atyjának köszönetet adott, a sokaságnak enni adott és még böven maradt is neki; aki meggyógyitotta a vakokat, a nyomorékokat, a kórosokat; aki feltámasztotta Lázárt a halálból; aki bízalommal állt Pilátus előtt és aki a sirból mint azon igazságnak a tanuja támadt föl, hogy az Élet örökkévaló. Igyekezzünk tehát mi is ezen szavainak igazságát bebizonyitani (János 14:12): „A ki hisz én bennem, az is cselekszi majd azokat a cselekedeteket, a melyeket én cselekszem."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditasban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FAITH in the power of God, good, wisely to direct the affairs of men is indispensable to true progress. One obstacle that prevents men from realizing their objectives of freedom, harmony, and success, is the exercise of caution based on fear. Instead of knowing, as we are taught in Christian Science, that the divine Principle of infinite being will guide, guard, and govern every rightful endeavor and its unfoldment, men disregard this unfailing spiritual law and look to temporal knowledge to lead them. Thus the belief in material power mesmerizes them into presuming that they of themselves, apart from God, are responsible and must, therefore, see the end from the beginning. Without faith in God they fail to take the positive footsteps by which a rightful project may ultimately be made profitable. How true it is that intelligent prayer, rather than merely material investigation, constitutes true method! Spiritual intuition will always point the way for the faithful seeker after Truth.

Let it here be noted that the alert student, attempting to demonstrate Truth in his affairs, will not apply the rule of Christian faith to that which is unquestionably wrong. But behold the plight of those multitudes who are prevented from realizing the blessings of spiritual demonstration because of fear that any action, however well-intended, may prove futile! Is not this mortal ignorance, rather than spiritual alertness? The courage of one's convictions, when these are based on true wisdom, is indeed a priceless asset.

Would Moses have had the glorious opportunities to prove God's unfailing power to guide him, thereby securing freedom for the children of Israel, if he had demanded the ultimate proofs beforehand? Assured of God's power to heal and save from his own experience, he was convinced of the wisdom of acting as God directed him in behalf of all the people. This, then, is the measuring rod, for if one's motive is right and one's understanding clear, nothing can prevent the demonstration of God's ever-present guidance.

The passage through the Red Sea, the obtaining of water from the rock, the provision of quail and manna from heaven, the victory over formidable aggressors, all followed after Moses' obedience to the command (Exodus 14:15), "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." These so-called miracles of preservation are conclusive evidence that the power of spiritual faith saves from harm those who comprehend and trustingly rely upon omnipresent Spirit.

The exercise of abiding faith is requisite at every stage of human progress. This was made clear in the experience of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The writing and publishing of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the building of the Original Edifice of The Mother Church and the Extension, the establishment of the periodicals, including *The Christian Science Monitor*, required faith that hesitated not, but, seeing its course, determined to win the spiritual objective, and without undue delay. When the need was paramount, Mrs. Eddy acted—acted with a precision that proved her unquenchable faith in God.

Is there a need? Let us rely upon God to fill it! Through faith and spiritual understanding, we can take the dauntless footsteps which lead into growth, freshness, newness. Christian Science reveals the one right way, the way of inspired purpose and unquestionable demonstration. Without these there would be no proof that faith and understanding are guiding us. Can God, who is Love, fail us? Love is infinite. Honestly to trust God without reservation presages spiritual fortitude, dominion, victory.

Under the marginal heading, "Self-reliance and confidence" in Science and Health (p. 23), Mrs. Eddy says: "In Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, *faith* and the words corresponding thereto have these two definitions, *trustfulness* and *trustworthiness*. One kind of faith trusts one's welfare to others. Another kind of faith understands divine Love and how to work out one's 'own salvation, with fear and trembling.' 'Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief!' expresses the helplessness of a blind faith; whereas the injunction, 'Believe and thou shalt be saved!' demands self-reliant trustworthiness, which includes spiritual understanding and confides all to God."

Such was the faith of Jesus, who, after thanking his heavenly Father, fed the multitudes, and had plenty left over; who healed the blind, crippled, diseased; who raised Lazarus from the dead; who stood confidently before Pilate, and who emerged from the tomb a witness to the truth that Life is eternal. May we not prove the truth of his words (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Morning

STRAIGHT through the small houses ranged at the hill's edge
Above the town,
The rising sun pours burning gold.
I look at their shining windows
And think of mothers preparing breakfast
In sun-filled kitchens—
Stepping about through dazzling light,
And reaching across it,
And finding plates and saucers
All shimmering with it.

Beyond the freight-sheds steam unrolls in deliberate billows,
Blooming slowly upward, softly-sculptured as some opalescent tropic flower.
Crossing the bridge,
Once more I am drawn to stand and marvel
At the beauty of gulls in lovely unhurried motion,
Questing and faring above the dark road of the river.

Who am I
That I should walk to my work
'Companied by wings
And such shining wonder?

DOLORES CAIRNS

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Here Was an Event of Some Moment

FOR days I had been searching the tall trees for purple finches. It was the purple finch season in the garden, and the Fan Elm had hung out the innumerable purple flags with which, I sometimes fancy, it signals the wandering flocks. Not all the elms display these royal banners. The blossoms which appear in the early spring before the leaves and cover all the terminal branches, vary greatly in color on different trees, running through many shades of brown, russet, and olive. But on the Fan Elm, so called because of its shape, the blossoms are often of a very delicate and lovely purple; and, most appropriately, the Fan Elm is the favorite of the purple finches, when they come, as the first heralds of spring, to feed on the tiny fruit of the elms. They do not always come. There have been years when I saw not one of them in spite of careful searching, and when they do come, it is an event of some moment, a good omen of what the spring will bring. So, day after day, I watched the elms, and the Fan Elm most closely of all, devoting special attention to its highest branches, for in the garden the purple finch is a tree-top bird.

Yet it was not in the tree-tops that I found it. Watching a shallow, earthen bowl full of water under a fig tree near the house, I saw a bird alight on the rim of the bowl. It was a purple finch. It was the first purple finch that I had ever seen in my life. I had looked at a fair number of them in past years in the tree-tops, far up among the elm branches, amid the confusing lights and shadows of the blossom-laden twigs. But that, I now realized, was not really seeing, and it had given me no hint of the surpassing beauty of the bird. It was left for this fellow on the water bowl to show me what the purple finch really is.

He was not fifteen feet from me; the bright afternoon sun shone full upon him; and I thought, as I looked at him, that never before, amid all the infinite tints and hues of nature, had it been my good fortune to see anything of its sort more gorgeous than the rich, glossy rose-red of this bird's head, back, and breast. To one who loves birds a discovery like this is an important matter. For years afterward he remembers the time, the place, the attendant circumstances, the little thrill that the experience brought. I can see that rosy-red fairy of the water bowl today. Ever since then I have looked for the purple finches in their season, not only for the promise of spring which they carried with them, but for their own sakes, too; and never since then have I been content with tree-top purple finches, too far away for their magnificence to be discerned.

No bird is really known to you until you have seen it at close quarters. You may be able to identify it at a great distance by its voice or its shape or some distinctive mark, but it is not well to be satisfied with this.—From "Adventures in Green Places," by HERBERT RAVENEL SASS. (New York: Minton, Balch.)

The Legend of Leonardo Da Vinci

LEONARDO DA VINCI is perhaps the most resplendent figure in the history of the human race. In person, distinguished and strong; in bearing, generous and gentle; in intellect, a giant; in art, the most perfect painter who ever held a brush, he stands so far above the ordinary mortal that his name, for centuries, has signified less a man than a legend, less an artist than a magician. During his lifetime his presence stirred people to wonder and admiration, and to uncomfortable conjectures on his marvelous powers. When he walked through the streets of Milan, his long fair hair crowned with a black cap, and his blond beard flowing down over his favorite rose-colored tunic, passers-by drew aside, and whispered to one another, "There he goes to paint *The Last Supper!*" He would travel from his house across the whole length of the city to work on the picture, mount the scaffold, add two or three touches of color, and then go away; at other times he would paint in the deepest concentration from morning till night, without food or drink. Kings and cities bid for him, as if he were, himself, a work of art; commissions were thrust upon him by public opinion; and when one of his cartoons was exhibited at Florence "a vast crowd of men and women, old and young—a concourse such as one sees flocking to the most solemn festivals—hastened to behold the wonders produced by Leonardo." The loveliest woman in Italy, a duchess whose habit it was to dictate to artists the pictures she fancied, implored him again and again to paint for her a little twelve-year-old Christ, or "at least a little picture of the Madonna, devout and sweet." The picture was never painted. Leonardo was also an artist in warfare, and pressed by all sorts of demands, entered the service of Cesare Borgia as chief military engineer. It is no wonder that such a figure should have passed so swiftly into legend.—From "Men of Art," by THOMAS CRAVEN. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Silver Question: Western States Demanding Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nevada—A two-day conference of western governors, called by Gov. E. P. Carville of Nevada, to consider the silver question, recently met here. Governors R. T. Jones of Arizona, Henry Blood of Utah, and Governor Carville were in attendance. Also present were governors' representatives from the other Western States, and mining industry leaders from the West and Washington, D. C.

A resolution drafted by A. G. McKenzie, secretary of the Utah chapter of the American Mining Congress, and Charles F. Willis, editor of the Mining Journal of Phoenix, Ariz., was adopted urging the United States Chamber of Commerce to withdraw its opposition to proposed silver legislation. The resolution stated in part:

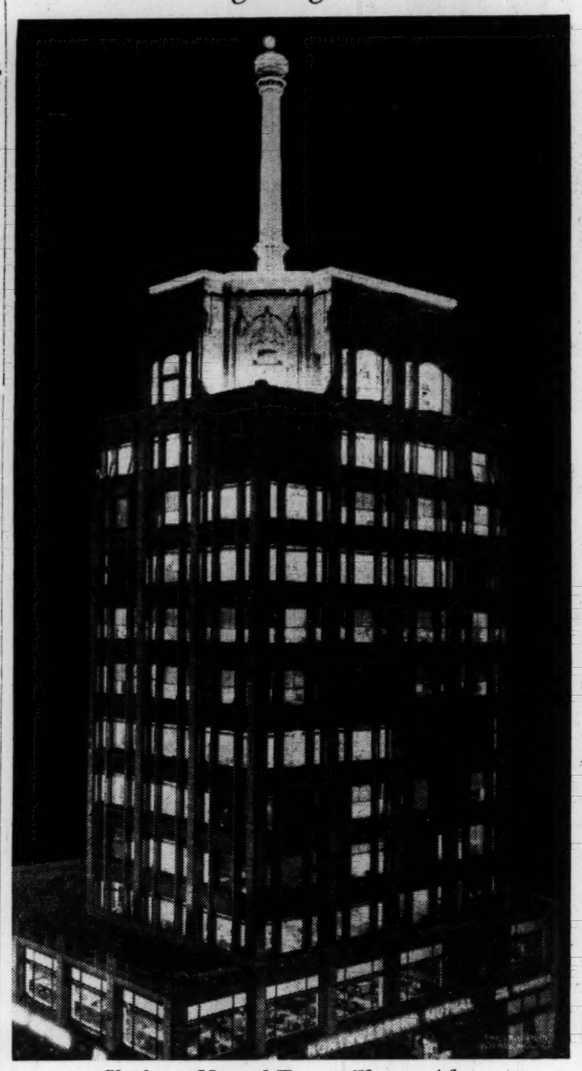
"Facts presented at this conference indicate that the greater part of the revenues derived from silver mining operations of the West ultimately pass into the hands of people who reside outside of silver-producing areas. We urge that in the interest of fairness the Chamber of Commerce of the United States rescind its action in this matter or at least reconsider it after collection and study of the economic factors involved. We feel that their statement reflects a lack of understanding of the silver situation in this country."

The conference incorporated all of its recommendations regarding the silver question into one resolution, which was unanimously adopted; and copies were directed to President Roosevelt, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and all members of Congress. Following is the text of the resolution; in part:

"The Mining of silver is a most important industry in our states. There is an actual urgent condition which prompted the calling of this conference and which prompts us now to appeal to the President and Congress of the United States for action which will assist in meeting a grave situation.

"Accordingly, we urge upon Congress and the President to take action immediately, fixing the price of silver for monetary purposes beyond June 30, 1939, and, this price be increased from the present basis of 64.64c per ounce for domestic silver."

Zeon Lighting at Seattle



Shaft on Mutual Tower Gleams Afar

SEATTLE, Wash.—Presenting a city tower in beauty rather than commercial glare has been accomplished in the use of zeon tubing in a 60-foot airplane beacon tower atop the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association Building in this City. This, according to General Electric, is the first large installation of this lighting in this country although there will be extensive displays at the New York and San Francisco World Fairs.

Zeon, which has been used in both London and in Paris, where it outlines the Eiffel Tower, is an illuminescent tubing similar to neon. It differs, in that it uses the ultraviolet source, always present in the older type of tube, but now converted into usable light by its action upon fluorescent powders.

States Ask More Aid for Aged And School Teachers

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—A movement to provide greater social security for schoolteachers and the aged waxed strongly in the legislatures of more than a dozen states today.

Pension bills designed not only to supply more money, but to distribute it among a larger class of people were on the calendars of law-making bodies from Connecticut to California.

An Associated Press survey showed that Ohio had budgeted $69,500,000 for old age pensions during 1939 and 1940, an increase of $6,500,000 over the amount appropriated for the previous two years.

In Oregon, the State will pay pensions averaging $22.50 a month to 20,000 old folks in 1939 and 1940, compared with an average of $21.30 paid to 18,000 during the last biennium.

North Carolina provided more money for the aged by transferring Confederate widows from a pension list to old age rolls and placing the $250,000 annual pension fund into old age assistance, where it will be matched by the Federal Government.

Bills to increase the old age pension appropriation from $5,500,000 a year to $7,500,000 were recommended for passage in both houses of the Iowa Legislature.

Similar liberal measures, aimed at increasing the size of the pension and in several cases at lowering the eligible age, were pending in Pennsylvania, Colorado, California, Connecticut, Nebraska, where the Legislature desires to provide about $1,000,000 extra for the next biennium; and in Illinois, New York, Vermont and Massachusetts.

A proposal by Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas that old age pension spending be trebled, has made little headway. The State of Washington tightened its pension regulations.

Teachers' retirement legislation was faring well in many States, although there were several setbacks reported. A teachers' tenure bill was killed in Connecticut and the Kansas teachers' retirement measure was lost.

Nebraska's unicameral Legislature rejected a teachers' retirement measure for the second consecutive session, and in Massachusetts proposals to increase teachers' retirement funds appeared headed for defeat.

On the other side of the ledger was Washington, with a law extending provisions of the Retirement Act to certain public institutions.

Larger and Older Colleges Suffer Least by Hard Times

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Gifts to Harvard, Yale, Chicago, and Columbia Universities went far toward stabilizing grants and bequests to educational institutions during 1920-'28, which embraces nine pre-depression and the nine depression and post-depression years, the report of a survey by the John Price Jones Corporation here today reveals.

The report shows that grants to the institutions under review reached a high of $80,386,568 in 1929-'30 and with the depression dropped to a low of $22,381,347 in 1933-'34. Since that year, however, there has been a gradual upswing, with the total reaching $41,958,367 in 1936-'37 and receding slightly to $39,945,101 in 1937-'38, a year which saw the most precipitate major decline in business activity and stock market prices in the country's history. The 1937-'38 drop, however, was only about $2,000,000, or 4.7 per cent under that of the previous year.

"When gifts to Harvard, Yale, University of Chicago and Columbia are eliminated," the report says, "the figures show that gifts to the remaining institutions declined in the nine years of depression more than a third and that bequests gained more than a tenth, but the total from these two sources fell by nearly 24 per cent. Thus, the larger and wealthier institutions did much better in times of depression than in the previous prosperity, while the smaller and less prominent suffered severely.

"Gifts received during 1930-'38 totaled $272,674,824, against $294,133,337 during 1921-'29, a decrease of $21,458,513, or 7.3 per cent.

"Bequests, on the other hand, have increased 10.3 per cent and have remained a stabilizing influence in the financial support of higher education in bad times. Bequests have risen from $116,024,137 during 1921-'29 to $128,026,363 during 1930-'38 an increase of $12,002,226."

The study finds that of the three groups into which the 49 institutions under review are divided, the larger institutions offer the greatest resistance to the forces of depression, having received more in gifts and bequests in the nine years of depression than in prosperous times.

The smaller colleges came next, having shown a net decrease of $2,000,000 in the depression years.

The women's colleges offered the least resistance showing a net loss of more than $9,000,000 for the lean years.

The report stresses that "the larger and wealthier endowed universities are so firmly entrenched as objects of American philanthropy that hard times have not yet seriously interfered with their financial support.

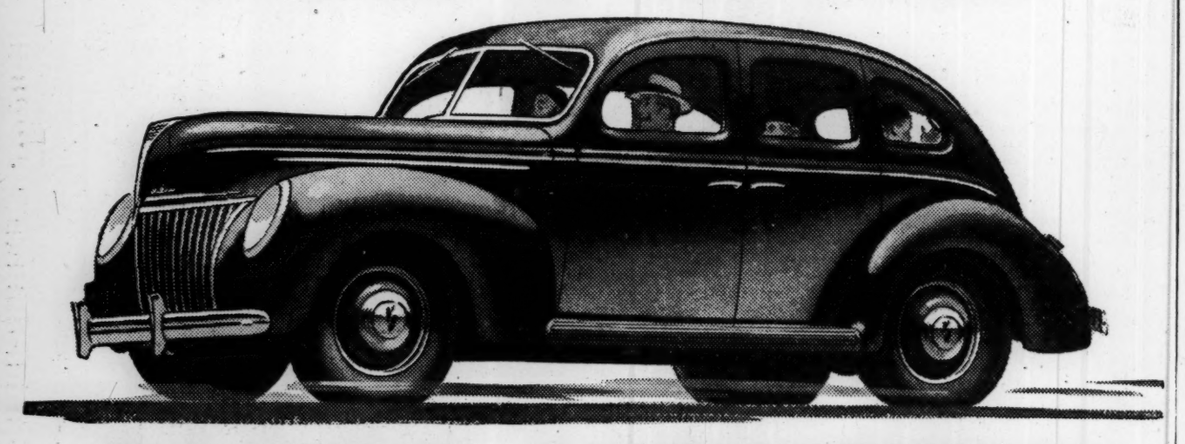
100,000 City Children To Visit Welfare Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Approximately 100,000 needy children from the sidewalks of New York, to whom trees are a novelty, will be taken to summer camps this summer by the Children's Welfare Federation, Dr. Chirley W. Wynne President of the Federation, announced April 1. A plea for "camp consciousness" throughout the city was made by speakers at the joint luncheon meeting of the Federation and the Jewish Vacation Association, at which Dr. Wynne spoke.

You Are Invited

TO RIDE IN AMERICA'S



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● Your Ford dealer invites you during April to ride in a Ford car SO ADVANCED THAT IT'S UTTERLY UNLIKE ANY FORD CAR—OR ANY OTHER LOW-PRICE CAR—you have ever known!

● Get in and go as your Ford dealer's guest. You'll soon realize that last year's 34-million-dollar investment in NEW EQUIPMENT—plus PROGRESSIVE ENGINEERING in the world's largest industrial plant—plus Henry Ford's CONSTANT SEARCH FOR IMPROVEMENT—have produced AMERICA'S MOST MODERN LOW-PRICE CAR.

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● Read the friendly invitation at the right. Then telephone your Ford dealer and say, "I'D LIKE A RIDE IN THAT SWELL NEW FORD EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT!"

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During April, America's Ford dealers invite you to meet America's most modern low-price car. They have extra cars and drivers ready. They'll pick you up at your home or place of business and take you almost anywhere you want to go. It will be a new experience—an exciting experience—an experience you really owe yourself if you want to know what's going on in this fast-moving world!

Ford

Ford V-8

YOUR FORD DEALER OFFERS A GENEROUS TRADE-IN [illegible] CAR—AND EASY TERMS

Metropolitan reports to its policyholders—

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1938

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is a mutual company. It is operated solely for the benefit of its 29 million policyholders, whose life insurance with this Company totaled over $22,612,000,000 at the end of the past year.

In 1938, more than $566,300,000 was paid to policyholders and beneficiaries, and $176,000,000 was added to statutory reserves for payment of obligations which will accrue in future years under present policies. Dividends paid in 1938 amounted to $103,940,000. A still larger sum—$118,042,000—has been set aside for dividend payments in 1939.

Metropolitan has paid, since 1927, more than $5,000,000,000 to policyholders and beneficiaries.

More than $1,800,000,000 of life insurance protection was provided by the 3,330,151 new policies issued during the past year.

Assets held for the benefit of policyholders and beneficiaries—which include more than 100,000 carefully selected, diversified investments—amount to more than $4,900,000,000.

As part of its welfare program in 1938, Metropolitan distributed 68 million health booklets—an average of 1 every half-second—and published monthly health-education advertisements in magazines whose combined circulation for the year was over 300 million copies.

Metropolitan welcomes every opportunity to provide its policyholders with information that will enable them to have a clearer understanding of how the Company operates. To help accomplish this, the Company is publishing a series of educational advertisements in magazines, and seeks in various other ways to keep its policyholders informed. A booklet, soon to be available, contains a detailed account of Metropolitan's progress in 1938. We shall be glad to send a copy on request.

Metropolitan's Business Report for the year ending December 31, 1938.
(In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department.)

ASSETS			LIABILITIES	
Government Securities		$933,919,346.89	**Statutory Policy Reserves** — Amount which, with interest and future premiums, will assure payment of policy claims.	$4,317,868,342.00
U. S. Government	$868,608,893.16			
Canadian Government	65,310,453.73			
Other Bonds		1,768,541,971.29	**Dividends to Policyholders** — Set aside for payment for the year 1939.	118,042,832.00
U. S. State and Municipal	117,430,070.53		**Reserve for Future Payments on Supplementary Contracts**	90,504,443.44
Canadian Provincial and Municipal	104,610,612.32		**Held for Claims** — Including claims awaiting completion of proof and estimated amount of unreported claims.	21,155,521.99
Railroad	590,984,033.71		**Other Policy Obligations** — Including reserves for Accident and Health Insurance, dividends left with Company, premiums paid in advance, etc.	38,480,722.21
Public Utilities	589,927,007.34		**Miscellaneous Liabilities** — Liabilities not included above.	43,457,484.19
Industrial and Miscellaneous	365,590,247.39		**Surplus and General Voluntary Reserve** — This serves as a margin of safety—a cushion against contingencies which cannot be foreseen.	313,391,071.15
Stocks — All but $24,588.78 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		88,452,477.37		
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		979,562,124.03		
Farms	$73,800,886.26			
Other property	905,761,237.77			
Loans on Policies		526,263,387.92		
Real Estate Owned — Includes real estate for Company use.		392,187,370.22		
Cash		108,817,444.71		
Premiums outstanding and deferred		84,974,718.06		
Interest due and accrued, etc.		60,181,576.49		
TOTAL		$4,942,900,416.98	*TOTAL*	$4,942,900,416.98

Total Life Insurance in Force		*Payments to Beneficiaries and Policyholders*	
Ordinary	$11,556,261,130	Ordinary	$241,946,643.12
Industrial	7,550,316,755	Industrial	260,990,746.69
Group	3,505,825,709	Group Life, Health, and Annuities	60,703,229.57
TOTAL	$22,612,403,594	Personal Accident and Health	2,715,671.05
Accident and Health Insurance		*TOTAL*	$566,356,290.43
Weekly benefits	$18,500,602	Number of new life policies issued	3,330,151
Principal sum benefits	$1,449,927,200		

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(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1939

N. E. Toys: More Play, More Work

Manufacturers of games build up $220,000,000 business keeping Jack from being 'dull boy.'

Exploring the News

By the Staff

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"—and it would also make business a little dull in New England. For according to Toy Manufacturers of the U. S. A., Inc., New England is the biggest toy and game producing section in the World—and in 1938, in the United States alone, $200,000,000 dollars was spent for these things. At the American Toy Fai rin New York City in the middle of the month, New England toy and game makers will fill an acre of floor space with their 1939 offerings.

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It looks as though taxpayers of many small Maine towns may get a little relief as a result of a bill just passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. It provides that towns which are reasonably close to one another may form unions and jointly hire an expert town manager. Under his direction they can pool many expenses and, possibly, some equipment and services.

♪ ♪ ♪

William C. Shroeder of the New England Museum of Natural History has found it necessary to do a bit of debunking on the story from Provincetown, Mass., about a sea serpent supposedly frequenting nearby waters until its demise. Proponents of the story produced photographs supposedly authenticating their find of a 40-foot monster with a tiny head. It did look rather snake-like, but Mr. Schroeder says it is merely the backbone of a shark. Those who reported seeing the monster in Boston Harbor the week before, "must have been mistaken," he said, since the skeleton has been exposed on the beach for at least a year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Presidents of American universities are not considered a migratory lot. When they finally rise to the chief post of an institution, they generally stay there. It is true, of course, that opportunity sometimes knocks elsewhere. Robert Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago is reputedly being considered for a high Government position which will take him out of the field of scholasticism entirely. And James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard, whose job should rank him near the top of the educational profession, may also soon receive another offer. Far down on the long list of imposing men being considered for the newly vacant presidency of a Middle-Western university is the name, James Bryant Conant.

♪ ♪ ♪

Locomotives are bigger and faster, time has been clipped from standard runs, and towns now stand where there once were open fields, "but safety hasn't changed a bit over the years so far as the man behind the throttle is concerned," James Gray of Cambridge said yesterday when he turned over the Senator at South Station and ended 40 years without an accident at the controls.

Back in 1893, Mr. Gray started firing on the Boston to New Haven, Conn., run of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Yesterday, he closed his railroad books when he pulled into the station. That is, he closed his books officially to go on pension. Actually, he plans to start for California tomorrow to attend a convention in San Francisco of railroad engineers.

♪ ♪ ♪

There seems to be a general movement afoot these days to convince the public the title "museum" does not necessarily imply a dismal hall filled with dusty stuffed animals and geological specimens, with an occasionally well-shellacked denizen of the deep gazing glassily down from the walls. In Boston the other day, for instance, Morris Carter, Director of the flower-filled Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum on the Fenway, held a reception for 800 schoolteachers and regaled them with music by a male choir heard in the golden light of lanterns hung from the arches of the central court, while the fountains splashed melodiously. The teachers, it was hoped, would pass on their pleasant impressions to pupils.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amateur New England fruit growers who have planted trees singly or in small groups, expecting year after year to reap a first crop, or a better crop, may be interested in a newly issued leaflet of the Department of Agriculture. H. P. Gould, who writes about recent discoveries regarding age, species, temperature, moisture, crowding, pollination, soil fertility, pruning practices, and a host of other variables, asserts the most common reason for disappointment is expecting a crop too soon. Most varieties of apples, for example, do not bear fruit in the East until six or seven years after planting. The Leaflet, No. 172 on "Why Fruit Trees Fair to Bear," is obtainable by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

♪ ♪ ♪

Back in 1911, in the idea that it would be better to have separate colleges for men and women students on Charlie Tufts' old farm in Somerville and Medford, the authorities decreed Tufts College was for men and Jackson College for Women could take care of girl students. Tufts alumni didn't like it and said so; Jackson students bided their time. Later, granted the concession of being allowed to choose the college name to appear on the June sheepskin, not one co-ed wanted her degree from Jackson. Today the practice is for all graduating seniors to receive Tufts degrees.

Luncheon Speaker

Blank & Stoller

Walter von Tresckow

President of Young & Ottley, Inc.

Walter von Tresckow, President of Young & Ottley, Inc., New York, will be the guest speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Boston Advertising Club at the Hotel Statler tomorrow. The Advertising Club has labeled its meeting "Financial Day" and Mr. Tresckow will discuss "What Chance Prosperity?"

Tunnel in Lynn For Children On Way to School?

Building a $21,000 pedestrian tunnel to eliminate the necessity of 560 school children crossing 90-foot Broad Street in Lynn was advocated before the Legislative Committee on Cities today.

This legislation was proposed by Patrick F. Shanan, City Solicitor of Lynn, who said the measure was sponsored by Mayor J. Fred Manning. The measure would permit the City to construct the tunnel in connection with the erection of a $300,000 school building. The Federal Government would pay 45 per cent of the cost.

Mr. Shanan told the Committee that when the new building is completed 560 school children in the southerly section of the City will be transferred to class at the Broad Street school. These children, he pointed out, will have to cross Broad Street at the junction with Silsbee and Newhall Streets. At this point, he said, the street is 90 feet wide and an adult cannot cross on the present traffic lights.

Richard P. Flynn, executive secretary of the Lynn Taxpayers' Association, appeared in opposition to the bill. Mr. Flynn told the committee that he did not believe the children would use the tunnel, and that if they did they would have to be "herded" into it by policemen. He said the same traffic hazard, due to the width of the street, exists at other points.

Smith Clubs Plan Part in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 3—Whether it is with microscope, test-tube, or compass, mature work in natural science is being done as an extra-curricular activity by members of the seven clubs at Smith College. Composed of those girls interested and proficient in astronomy, biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, and psychology, these departmental clubs are entirely student organized and conducted, holding informal meetings every three weeks.

The 256 members of these clubs are now reviewing their year's program, and preparing to take part in the ninth annual Connecticut Valley Student Scientific Conference, to be held at Williams College on Saturday, April 15.

Thirty papers and demonstrations will be presented by Smith students at this meeting at which 500 are expected. Similar to the Smith Science Clubs, the Conference is a student project undertaken for the purpose of exchanging ideas and knowledge of scientific value. It is modeled after conferences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in that undergraduate and graduate papers in original research and demonstrations of results and scientific procedures will be given in all the natural sciences.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Tuesday, lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west to northwest winds and generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period April 3 to April 8, 1939, Inclusive—North and Middle Atlantic States: Precipitation Monday night and Tuesday and again about Friday. Rising temperature Monday, colder Tuesday and Wednesday, rising temperature toward the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	34	Minneapolis	32	30
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	30	28	New York	38	36
Denver	46	42	Norfolk	48	46
Helena	38	38	Philadelphia	40	40
Kansas City	40	40	St. Louis	38	36
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	64	64	Washington	44	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 3
B—Minimum, April 2

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:42 p. m.; height 11.2 feet
Tuesday, 11:09 a. m.; height 10.9 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:40 p. m.

10,000 Irate Taxpayers To Urge Economy

Special trains to pour army into Boston for Mechanics Building war on spending.

Colonial Boston had its famed Boston Tea Party. Now Massachusetts citizens are to have their Tax Party. Clothed in business suits and ordinary street dress instead of the Indian garb used by the Tea Party participants, 10,000 taxpayers are expected to march into Mechanics Building to demonstrate to Bay State legislators that the economy group can speak as loudly as the spenders.

Just as Bostonians in Colonial Days were aroused by excessive taxation on tea, today real estate owners are disturbed by ever increasing taxation on their homes and office buildings. So tomorrow the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, plus as many other members of the Massachusetts Legislature as accept invitations to attend the Tax Party, will witness the largest gathering of irate taxpayers in Massachusetts history.

Legislative leaders assented to the precedent-breaking rental of a public building in which to hold a public legislative hearing when the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations announced the potential size of the gathering.

Budget Is Big Target

The target of the taxpayers is the record-sized $190,000,000 biennial budget submitted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, containing a deficit of more than $28,000,000 to be made up through a State Tax on cities and towns and by tapping new revenue sources. Even by raising the new revenue proposed by the Governor, the State Tax will be $20,750,000 as already certified by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Norman MacDonald Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, has promised submission of specific economy proposals totaling more than $20,000,000 for the two-year period.

Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, as well as numerous other state and municipal officials, have been invited to attend the hearing.

The economies to be proposed will be "several times greater than" the $3,250,000 total proposed by the Governor in a special message to the Legislature on Friday, Mr. MacDonald declared.

Lawmakers to Be Told Things

Space on the stage has been reserved for the 240 Representatives and 40 Senators in the Legislature, who will be forced to sit and listen "to the views and suggestions" of their constituents, according to the plans. What will be the lot of those legislators who fail to attend is causing speculation at the State House.

The cry for economy was sounded today by Reginald W. Bird, President of the Federation since its founding.

"Faced with increases of from $3 to as much as $10 in tax rates this year," he said, "Massachusetts citizens this year are demanding an end to 20 years of higher and ever higher appropriations."

So great is the interest in the hearing tomorrow that a special "taxpayers' day excursion" will be run from Pittsfield, Worcester and Springfield on the Boston & Albany Railroad, while on the Boston & Maine one-day round trip fares will be available. Special busses will run from Quincy, New Bedford, Lynn, Haverhill, Fitchburg and other cities.

Plan E Advocated For Boston Vote

Legislative wheels to make the Plan E form of Government available to Boston went into motion today. Under the original permissive act, adopted a year ago, Boston was the only city excluded from the law.

Chandler W. Johnson, sponsor of the Plan E law, urged that Boston be allowed to adopt this form of government, which provides for a City Council elected by Proportional Representation and a City Manager. The plan was defeated when submitted to voters in Cambridge, Quincy, and Northampton last November.

Mr. Johnson asserted citizens of Boston were mature enough to know what form of Government they wanted, and should have a right to adopt, or reject, Plan E, just as citizens in every other Massachusetts cities enjoy such a right.

No opposition to the proposal appeared today.

Safety Campaign Dictates Factory Styles

By a Staff Photographer

Edwin C. Williams
State Department of Public Works.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham
Vice-President, Massachusetts Safety Council.

C. B. A. Halvorson
Consulting Engineer, General Electric Company.

Upper: The right and the wrong way: (Left to right) Lewis E. MacBrayne, Secretary of the Massachusetts Safety Council; Frances Reynolds, factory supervisor of personnel; Margaret Ray; Rita Horgan, Jean van DeKar, showing what the woman worker should not wear; Pauline Clark in approved costume, and Marie Clark, wearing full skirt, high heels, and scarf which factories are banning for safety purposes.

Armenian Seeks Gift of Citizenship For War Veterans

Veterans of the World War who are not citizens of the United States, should be made so by en masse legislation as was done in 1924 for the American Indians, and in 1934 for the Puerto Ricans, declared John Sanjean, president of the Armenian Club of Massachusetts today, in sending an appeal to President Roosevelt and members of Congress for such action.

There are hundreds of alien World War veterans who believe honorable discharge from American military forces conferred American citizenship automatically, said Mr. Sanjean. "But alien World War veterans with honorable discharge from our military forces have been deported from our shores; separated from their families; permanently exiled," declared Mr. Sanjean. "What a travesty of justice!"

Everett Argues New City Set-Up

The Legislative Committee on Cities today heard arguments on changing Everett's bicameral form of government to a unicameral body of nine aldermen. Everett today has a Common Council composed of 18 members and a 7-man board of aldermen.

Representative Albert E. Morris (D) of Everett, House Democratic floor leader, said the change would "do away with buffoonery by driving out the clowns." The present meetings of council, he declared, are "a disgrace to the city."

Senator Harold R. Lundgren (R) of Worcester, chairman of the committee, interposed that changing the form of a municipal set-up automatically insured better government.

Peter J. McCarron, clerk of the committee of the Common Council, defended the present set-up which would be abolished by the bill. He said the members represented various interests in the life of the city.

Special State Board Is Sought for Youth

Represenative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston appeared before the Legislative Committee on State Administration today in favor of his bill calling for the establishment of a Youth Administration Commission in the State Department of Public Welfare. This would be a fact-finding body empowered to draw up a program aiding youth.

'No Park' Warning Ends; Tickets Now

Motorists who have enjoyed police courtesy in verbal warnings that no parking is allowed between 7 and 9:30 a. m., in the restricted downtown area, beginning today will find printed slips on their cars—first warnings, returnable in 10 days, and thereafter to be followed with $1 and $2 fines for second and third offenses.

No statistics are available, therefore, on how many motorists have been warned. "No parking" bookkeeping is not broken down into such detail and despite the early morning ban the average of "tickets" for all parking violations still hangs around 400 a day, according to Lieut. James F. O'Neil of the traffic detail.

Providence Carpenters Strike for Higher Pay

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 (AP)—Carpenters who are members of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the Providence area went on strike this morning, threatening to delay a number of construction jobs, including PWA projects.

The carpenters, who claim they voluntarily reduced their hourly wage from $1.17½ to $1 several years ago, are asking for an increase to $1.25 per hour. Cornelius J. Mulcahy, business agent of the carpenters here, said the strike would tie up all construction work in Providence are within a few days.

Portland Leads Maine Industry In Census Study

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported today that Portland led other Maine cities in industrial activity during 1937.

The Bureau said Portland's 151 manufacturing, printing, and publishing establishments employed 4,045 persons that year and paid them $4,158,035 in wages. The products of the establishments turned out were valued at $26,793,410.

In the entire State, 1,171 establishments employed 75,464 and paid them $72,263,133 in wages during 1937, the Bureau said. The value of the products was $348,636,096. Corresponding figures for 1935 were 1,189 establishments, 68,603 workers, $58,026,987 in wages, $271,730,779 value of products.

The Bureau said the paper industry led all other Maine industries in value of products in 1937, placing the value that year at $70,084,878.

WPA Cut Affects Eight State Areas

A reduction in the Massachusetts Works Progress Administration rolls has been ordered by State Administrator John J. McDonough who said, that by April 8, the ranks will be cut from 120,000 to 110,260.

In order to do this there will be the discontinuance of some projects and reduction of the crews employed upon others, but the slash will be "equitably distributed among all types of projects."

He said the reductions would be as follows in the eight WPA areas: Springfield, Western Massachusetts, 1,110; Worcester County, 990; Brockton, Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth Counties, 960; Fall River, Cape Cod and Islands, 1,050; Salem, Essex County, 1,120; Lowell, Northern Middlesex, 950; Medford, Middlesex and Norfolk, 1,570; Boston, Suffolk County, 1,990.

Safer Highways: Drive Opens on Carelessness

First step in co-ordination of law-enforcement agencies to make New England's express highways safe for thousands of tourists who will be diverted into this scenic region from the New York World's Fair this summer was taken today at the opening sessions of the Eighteenth Annual Massachusetts Safety Conference in the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Before nearly 1,500 delegates attending today's meetings, Lewis J. Valentine Police Commissioner of New York City, described the coming World's Fair as a distinct opportunity for police to prove their powers of alertness in driving recklessness and carelessness off long-distance highways and the congested city streets of New York and New England.

Public Enemy No. 1

Carelessness, he said, is the Public Enemy No. 1 robbing motorists of their peace of mind and the joys of automobile travel. He advised the drafting of some system of police co-ordination to meet the "great highwayman . . . carelessness" on a broad, united front. The New York expert spoke at the conference luncheon in the ballroom of the hotel. Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, was chairman.

Prior to the luncheon which brought all delegates together, various conferences held in separate parts of the hotel stressed what the safely dressed woman worker is wearing in the factory, building safety into highways to save the careless driver from his own failures, highway lighting as a potent factor in safety, importance of coordinating the work of safety councils, and the urgent demand for more action in safety education.

Safety in Dress

Safety, as these delegates reviewed it, stretched from highways and industry into the home where carelessness was said to be as potent an accident factor as it is on the roads. Where the engineer described the removal of accident hazards on highways by building safety into the roads, industrial directors and forewomen brought to the conference the latest dress for women workers as opposed to conventional styles which militate against safety.

The safety worker of today, it was pointed out, wears a stylish type of overalls and low heels, with just enough of a cap to keep the hair back from the eyes. The conventionally dressed factory worker comes to work in loosely fitting blouse or jacket, flowing skirt with ruffles that can catch in moving machinery, according to speakers in the first women employees sessions held by the conference. What to wear and what not to wear was depicted in a fashion show.

On the traffic-engineering side of the picture, Edwin C. Williams of the State Department of Public Works stressed the "channelization" of traffic or elimination of cross flow and two-way lanes as probably the outstanding contribution to highway safety. This channelization of traffic, he said, is best illustrated in the new Merritt Parkway in Connecticut where access to the road is obtained only at protected safety crossings.

Better Lighting

C. B. A. Halvorson, Consulting Engineer of the General Electric Company, injected a strong plea for better highway lighting, illustrating his point by citing a reduction of 50 per cent in accidents along a one-mile straetch of highway in Detroit through installation of modern silhouette lighting.

He believed it possible to light highways so effectively that headlights would be unnecessary on express roads.

Before the branch of the conference discussing the trend toward stronger safety councils, Wiilliam B. Atchinson, Supervisor of the New Bedford Branch of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, called for closer co operation between the councils and the Registry as part of the united front to make New England highways safer.

An important part of the conference includes a display of modern safety equipment, among which is the new trafficscope, a system of mirrors to inform motorists climbing a hill of conditions on the opposite side of the hill. This device will shortly have its initial New England installation a mile south of Hartford, Conn.

Bay State Income Tax Receipts Drop

Massachusetts' revenue from income taxes has fallen off this year because of the modification of the Federal excess profits tax as requested by the Nation's businessmen, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, disclosed today.

Income collections for the first month, he said, totaled $11,703,022, approximately $3,000,000 less than at this time last year. The reduction, Mr. Long explained, was attributable to the modification of the Federal excess profits tax law.

For the year, Commissioner Long estimated this change would reduce the State's income tax receipts $6,000,000. He said he expected income tax collections would reach $18,000,000. The number of persons filing returns fell to 230,381 from 237,677 in 1938.

Explaining the shrinkage in collections Mr. Long said, "in 1937 the Federal Government through an excess profits tax compelled corporations to distribute their surpluses. A great many Massachusetts persons received very large dividends because of this. The law has been modified and money once distributed, of course, is not available for distribution now."

Boston Imports in Second Place

With more than 45,000,000 pounds of wool imported at Boston since July 1, compared with only 18,500,000 pounds for the same period in the previous fiscal year, the Port of Boston has recovered its former position as second to New York in the value of imports for consumption, it was disclosed today by custom's figures.

When wool imports fell off sharply a year ago, Philadelphia went ahead of Boston in the value of imports, taking second position among the ports. But today, figures for the first two months of 1939, show the value of Boston imports to be $23,606,680, a gain of $4,500,000 over the same period last year. Philadelphia, on the other hand, dropped from second to third position with imports declining about $1,400,000, to $18,321,948 for January and February of this year.

Boston's gain was proportionately greater than that of the country as a whole. Imports of the entire Nation for this period were valued at $321,850,826, which was only $2,500,000 ahead of figures for last year.

An unusual shipment of wool arriving at Boston last week was one lot of three tons from Palestine.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Wk. ending Apr. 1, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,501,126	$1,856,250
Imports for Warehouse	516,544	154,286
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	576,308	232,025
Duties collected	441,744	204,891
Wool Imports (lbs.)	737,823	83,245
	Fiscal Year July 1, to Apr. 1	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	45,153,883	18,518,079
Duties collected	$16,452,646	$16,192,247

It's Spring—the Mackerel Are Here

The first robin of spring is the usual herald of the gentle season, but to fishermen it's the arrival of the first fresh mackerel that spells the coming of spring. Today the dragger Jennie and Julia tied up at Fish Pier with 400 pounds of mackerel caught in Southern waters, the first to be discharged here this year. They brought a good price, 20 cents a pound wholesale.

Today's brand of weather is expected to prevail tomorrow.

The forecast is for generally fair skies today and tomorrow, with slight change to be expected in the temperature. Tonight's low will be near or slightly below freezing.

The maximum today was in the 40's.

Roads to Charge Storage in N. Y.

It was with a little flourish that the Boston Port Authority today announced railroads serving New York had begun charging storage on rubber and wood pulp discharged in that city. For years the Boston Port Authority fought to end the practice of New York railroads in giving free storage to shippers using the port, while warehouse rates were charged those using Boston.

The United States Supreme Court recently ruled the New York roads had to charge a fee at least equal to cost, and this fee for the two products became effective last Saturday, the Port Authority said today.

Local shippers expect that now this item of charge has been applied to New York that greater shipments will come to Boston.

Funds Needed to Complete El Appraisal

The Legislature was informed by the Public Utilities Commission today that it would require $51,980 and 50 working days to complete its appraisal of the Boston Elevated system. The appraisal was asked in connection with the proposal for State ownership of the El.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for Boston, and one of the advocates of State ownership as a way to reduce annual El deficits, immediately urged today that the sum be appropriated for the study which will determine the cost of replacing the El, the value of the system as it now stands, and the value based on present operating revenues.

All this information is needed, Mr. Parkman explained, to arrive at a fair price to be paid for outstanding common stock in the El, which must be purchased to give the Commonwealth control of the private corporate structure of the El.

Conference Called On Truck Strike

Truck drivers and employers from five centers in Massachusetts are meeting today with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in an attempt to find a settlement of the Rhode Island truck strike as it affects Massachusetts.

Worcester, Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell and Taunton are represented.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board; John Campos, an associate member; James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, and Carl Gill, Federal conciliator, are attending the meeting.

Plans for V. F. W. Heads

Eugene I. Van Antwerp, Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Mrs. Anna Mae Lochner, National President of its women's Auxiliary, will be luncheon guests of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, on Friday, April 14. Commander Van Antwerp and Mrs. Lochner are to be in Boston for their annual official visit.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Jesse James," featuring Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. 3:15, 6:19, 9:20. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 2, 5, 8.

Exeter—
Sidney Toler and Phyllis Brooks in "Charlie Chan in Honolulu." 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Honolulu." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Grand Illusion," starring Jean Gabin and Dita Parlo. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Love Affair," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Society Smugglers," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 11:42 a. m., 2:42, 5:42, 8:42.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Michele Morgan in "Orage." 1, 2:40, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:50. Also "Ravel's Bolero." 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:50, 9:35.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood and Michael Redgrave. Also "The Girl Downstairs," featuring Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Honolulu," starring Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Orpheum: 10:30. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with Dennis O'Keefe and Cecilia Parker. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The Great Train Robbery," Robert Benchley in "How to Sub-let," "Russian Art Treasures," "Music Through the Years."

Scollay and Modern—
"Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, and Shirley Ross. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Uptown—
"The Beachcomber," starring Charles Laughton. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Persons in Hiding." 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "The Great Man Votes," featuring John Barrymore. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sylvia Sidney in ". . . One Third of a Nation." Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Never Say Die," with Martha Raye, Bob Hope and Andy Devine. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40.

Tremont—
"The Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne. Also "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Errol Flynn in "The Green Light," 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Tovarich," with Charles Boyer. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." Also "I Met Him in Paris," with Claudette Colbert.

Metropolitan—
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7, 9:40. Also "Torchy Blane in Chinatown," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35.

Normandie—
"Just Around the Corner." Also "Suez," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young.

Repertory—
"That Certain Age," with Deanna Durbin. Also "Little Pal." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Kiwanis Club—
Dinner-dance at the Hotel Touraine. Reception to Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Peterson at 6:30. Dinner at 7.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

State Labor Board to Follow Rhode Island Truck Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Rhode Island will unquestionably have a state board of Conciliation and Arbitration, similar to the ones successfully employed in Massachusetts and Connecticut to settle labor disputes, as the result of the present New England truck strike.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has indicated he will request the General Assembly this week to approve a measure which was entered in the House earlier this year by Representative James H. Kiernan, Democratic leader. This act was kept active when bills were discarded on the fiftieth day because of the present controversy, the Chief Executive explained.

Governor Vanderbilt said it was evident that the State Government needed wider powers for settling strikes. It was also pointed out that such a Board could place the responsibility for strikes and take steps to relieve emergencies.

Republican leaders made it clear that the Democratic bill would be amended at the Governor's suggestion but that in any event there would be a board.

The State has not had a Conciliation Board for almost 20 years—since the old Labor Commission was outlawed. John H. Powers, Business Agent of the National Association of Loomfixers, a United Textile Workers of America affiliate, and now a member of the State Unemployment Compensation Board, was the union member of that Commission.

Program to Bar Fires in Timber

Reduction of forest fire hazards, expected to be serious when the snows melt off New England hillsides, was contained in a program just sent to New England governors and conservation departments by the New England Council.

The program envisioned preparation of maps of forest areas having large amounts of thrown timber near population centers, and the organization of plans and forces for precautions as well as fire fighting. This effort would be combined with a general educational effort to acquaint the public with the fire hazard and gain co-operation in preventing blazes.

Extra speed in clearing work was also urged by the Council.

Brazilian Urges Reciprocal Trade

Development of non-competitive products for Brazilian-United States trade offers one of the most promising means of promoting Inter-American solidarity, according to Dr. Ildefonso Falcão, Brazilian Consul in Boston.

"We can and should buy more from your country, just as your country, in like manner, could and should buy more from us," Dr. Falcã said to several hundred students.

Rubber, minerals, fine woods, fibers, and vegetable oils were mentioned by Dr. Falcão as products not sufficiently imported from Brazil by the United States. He stressed the importance the recent credit arrangements resulting from the visit to Washington of Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil.

These credits are expected to enlarge the scope of Brazil-United States trade, especially by helping Brazil develop more non-competing raw materials. The competitive nature of many North and South American products hinders the flow of exchange, notably with Argentina.

Dr. Falcão documented the unbroken record of Brazil-United States friendship. To promote understanding of mutual interests and distinctive culture of the two countries, he is sponsoring the idea of an Institute of Brazilian Studies.

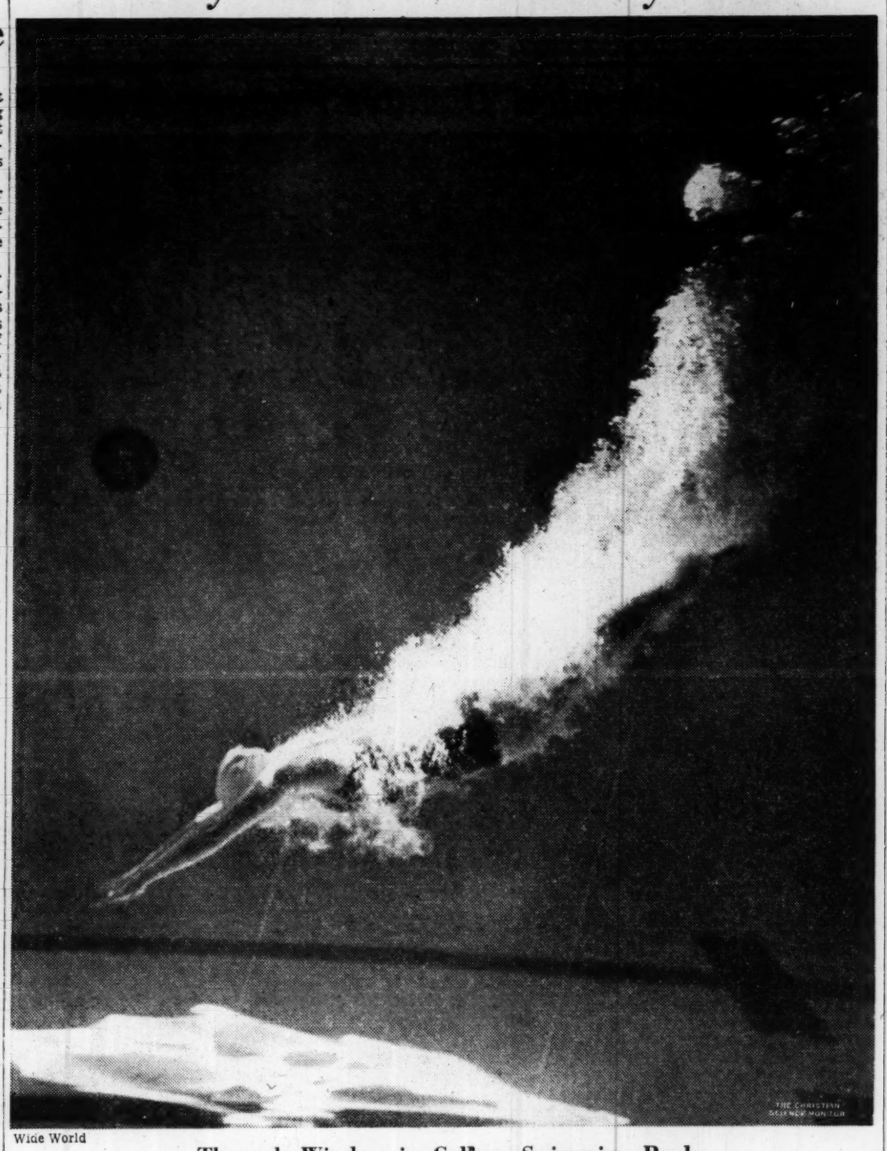
The world importance of Inter-American solidarity appeared at several points in Dr. Falcão's address.

"Without democratic America, with its ever growing strength," he said, "what would become of this turbulent grain of sand which is our little sub-lunar planet? With ever greater interest, I ask: What would be the fate of my own country, peaceful by instinct and, because of that, unarmed and without militaristic aspirations?

"Brazil, born almost yesterday, needs peace in order to transform its gold into formidable natural riches, people the extensive areas of its territory, and solve problems of all kinds—above all those of an economic and cultural nature."

In a phrase enlarging Pan Americanism beyond its usual limited meaning, Dr. Falcão spoke of "a true Pan American policy, or rather —and why not?—pan-universal, based on cordial understanding for reciprocal concessions."

'Fiery' Plume in a Wellesley Tank



Wide World

Through Window in College Swimming Pool

The swimming pool just opened in the new unit of the Recreational Center at Wellesley College includes an interesting feature not seen by those whose visit is limited to the spectators' gallery. This is a heavy plate-glass window in the wall of the pool at the deep end. Through this window instructors and others may observe the form and technique of divers and of under-water strokes. It will also be used by the department controlling the pool to take motion pictures which will be used for study and for the correction of faults.

In this photograph one of the students is coming down from a high dive, about nine feet under water, leaving behind a plume of air bubbles caused by the rapid cleavage of the water. The reflection can be seen on the bottom of the tank.

Baldwin Strikes At CCC Methods

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R) has made an attack on the CCC administration in Washington for sending 1,000 Connecticut enrollees to the far west "when we need them badly right here."

Referring to the forest fire hazard created by the hurricane last September, the state's chief executive in his weekly broadcast, said:

"What are our Connecticut boys doing, far from home and friends and relatives in Montana and Colorado, Washington, Oregon, California? What are they doing there, when there is so much for them to do here?

"One thousand of our boys, Connecticut boys, sent among strangers, 3,000 miles from home, at the whim of some distant administrator, when we need them badly right here, now! . . . ."

Boston Teachers Urged for Schools

Three hundred forty-eight teachers in the Boston high schools who live outside Boston came in for sharp criticism today from two Boston Councilors, who announced a campaign to force them to move into the city or resign from the school system.

At the Council meeting this afternoon at Faneuil Hall, Councilors Edward Hutchinson of Dorchester and Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton introduced a joint order requiring all teachers on the payroll to move into Boston within a year. Mr. Sullivan issued a statement saying the 348 teachers received salaries totalling $1,238,102 in 1937.

Monitor Writer In Town Meeting

William Henry Chamberlin, Far Eastern correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will participate in the New England Town Meeting tomorrow night, Participating with him will be the Rev. George W. Shepherd, personal adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Their remarks will be radiocast over station WAAB at 8:30 p. m.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Tuesday, April 4

(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."
5:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," with Guest of Honor interview.

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.72mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The Harvard University Series.
8:40 p. m.—Book Review.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:15 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

1671 Royce House Given to Society For Preservation

The 1671 Royce house at Wallingford, Conn., famous for its architectural lines and for its association with Washington, who once said farewell to the townspeople under a large elm tree then on its grounds, has been acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, it was announced today.

Misses Helen E. and Lucy A. Royce of Hartford, descendants of Nehemiah Royce, who built it, were anxious to save their ancestral home, which a few years ago was threatened by fire. The question of how best to assure this came to rest on the shoulders of Miss Helen Royce, who became sole owner of the property after her sister passed on in 1928.

For many years a member of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities and cognizant of its great work, Miss Royce gave the home to the organization, with all its antique furnishings. The society set aside as an endowment the so-called Connecticut Fund applicable for use in Connecticut.

In this way the society acquired a characteristic old mansion and the house acquired the endowment so essential to its proper maintenance and preservation.

83 More Dropped In U. C. C. Changes

Drastic reorganization of the Division of Unemployment Compensation continued today, following the announcement that 83 additional employees have been discharged to effect a $10,905 a month saving. These discharges follow more than a score of others previously made by J. Edwin Doyle, the new director of the division.

The persons discharged were paid salaries ranging from $75 to $310 a month.

Mr. Doyle, explaining the discharges, stated:

"Of this number, 57 had been working on a temporary basis since Jan. 1 as a result of others being appointed under civil service by the old Unemployment Compensation Commission, which went out of office in the legislative reorganization of the Commission last month.

"Two others, legislated out of office by the creation of the new board of review in February, had been retained temporarily to turn over their work to the board. That has now meen completed. The positions of 18 others were eliminated because of a reduction in the work load and a simplification of the processing of claims. The positions of two others were cancelled as unnecessary. The services of the remaining four are being terminated because, in the opinion of the director, they are not necessary for the operation of the division.

The discharges take effect tonight. Among those ousted was John F. Gatelee, Jr., son of the former president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Vermont Kills Medical Bill

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 3 (AP)—A measure requiring pre-marital medical examinations went into the Vermont Legislature's scrap heap Friday after failing to win approval by a two-vote margin.

The bill was turned down 104 to 102.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ah me . . . when all the modern little Horaces and Ellas make their appearance in this advanced age, they certainly do find that people have been sitting up nights, thinking up new ways in which to make their baby days a pleasure . . . to say the least! And to say nothing of the fact that these same people have, at the same time, endeavored to make things easier for mother . . . which is always especially nice, if you ask us.

Take the Curity line of baby things, for instance, with which you are perhaps familiar. They have a nursery pad made out of their famous layettecloth material that bears absolutely no relation to the old type of pad that was bulky and heavy, and took ages to dry! For use in the bassinet, the crib, the baby carriage, and your lap. Sort of airy-fairy in consistency; yet no end efficient. And as for washing and drying; just the fact that it dries (by test) four times faster than the ordinary pads tells the story that most mothers are interested in. And these pads, used over waterproof sheeting, guard against uncomfortable overheating.

All of which makes Baby Horace very, very happy . . . we hope! Anyhow this layettecloth is the same material that the Curity diapers are made from . . . and by the way do you know that these contain the woven-in foldline; which means that all the guesswork has been taken out of that practically never ending folding job? And what with their "pinked" borders they look as white and dainty as a muslin curtain; even after umpteen tubbings!

For that matter they also make up a trick sort of combination nursery pad and sheet at the same time. Which means that the extra thickness in the middle covers the rubber sheeting; and then there are long sides and ends for tucking-in purposes. And they're as soft as a baby's sigh! Then too, there are the new Curity bibs . . . especially trick and utilitarian, inasmuch as they grow bigger along with the baby! We mean when little Ella is weeny in size, the bib is too . . . but when Ella's size demands a larger bib, it requires but a bit of simple sleight-of-hand business, and presto, the accommodating little bib has transformed itself from a little baby-bear into a great big papa-bear, as 'twere! For a mere 39 cents, too. Curity baby things are to be found practically everywhere . . . at R. H. Stearns, C. Crawford Hollidge's, Filene's, Hovey's, Gilchrist's, Jordan Marsh's, R. H. White's, and so on.

Here are shears that do much more than cut

Whenever we see a pair of "Wiss" kitchen shears, we are always reminded of a living-room lamp we once saw that combined a clock, a magazine shelf, and a goldfish bowl in with itself . . . we mean because they'll do so many things for you. For a dollar. For instance, it's a bottle opener at times. Tomorrow you'll use its serrated edge to cut up poultry, or the oval part to squeeze a lemon. Or you'll unscrew bottle caps with a part of it . . . and finish things off by using them to crack nuts. You certainly couldn't ask for more than that of any one item, now could you? At R. H. White's.

Getting married? Heres your chance

If by chance you're a prospective bride or bridegroom, you'll be interested in an amusing little booklet that Read & White will gladly send you upon request. They're at 111 Summer Street in town, and if you don't already know . . . allow us to inform you that it's their business to supply practically everything but the bride (or the bridegroom!) for a wedding. On a borrowing basis, we mean . . . for which there's a little money involved. Anyhow to get back to the booklet, its purpose is to enlighten you as to just how weddings are carried out correctly. From the time you buy the ring to the moment the rice is thrown! And after all, even though you have no intentions at the moment, it probably won't do one bit of harm to be informed . . . in case "there'll come a day!"

You put this table On your lap

The days when everybody hovered around the family dining table after dinner, and wrote, read, and what not, have gone. But that doesn't lessen one's desire for a table right up close at many moments, we can assure you. We mean right smack up in front of you . . . sort of making a second (and much more substantial, come to think of it!) lap for you However, we saw a lap-table at Filene's recently that'll rest right across the top of your knees, or the arms of your chair for a dollar. Best of all, it's equipped with one leg on the far side of the board, right in the middle . . . for steadying purposes!

Lingerie Bib Is Something New

We told you just a week or so ago that in our opinion nobody ever really got beyond the bib stage (or maybe it was age) and sure enough, somebody else agrees with us. However, they're much more dainty about the subject, for theirs is very lacey. Now a lace bib would be about the height of something or other if it were to be purely utilitarian . . . but it isn't really supposed to be anyhow. It's really a bit of lingerie, to be worn atop any dress that's collarless, we suppose . . . and is made of embroidered organdie, on which is a lot of ruffled lace. But, being sort of a "protective" looking item, as far as shape goes, it's referred to at Filene's as a lingerie bib. There's a little turn-off collar, too. For $2.

A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Landon to Address B. U.

Alf M. Landon, former Governor of Kansas, will be the commencement speaker at Boston University, Monday, June 12, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, has announced.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce": dramatization	"Cafe Continental"	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"		Rep. Culkin, N. Y.	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, variety program	"20th Century Serenade"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Pine Tree Troubadours	Network speakers		"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of America": drama	'Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	Al Pearce and His Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast": soloists; choir	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15				"Princess of Song"
8:30 Tom Howard and George Sheldon	"Tune Types": Waldemar Guterson's Orch.	Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra	Harry James's Orch.	"Around the Town with the Clef Club Boys"
8:45			Harry James's Orch.	
9:00 Theater: Edward Arnold and Anita Louise in "Silver Dollar"	Primrose Quartet String Ensemble	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners' Theater": "Sky Riders"	Dance music
9:15		Phil Spitalny's Orch.		Dance music
9:30	Primrose Quartet String Ensemble	Eddie Duchin's Orch.; Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45			WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloist: quartet	Dramatization	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or	"True or False"		Dramatization	Amateur Hour
10:30 Columbia Work-shop: drama	"National Forum"	Ruby Nexman's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody": Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Dick Stutz Orchestra
10:45	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.		"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. M. Smith, Wash.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 D. Stabile's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch	Hal Kemp's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
11:45 D. Stabile's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Top o' Morning"	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Top o' Morning"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"		Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round": talk	"Charm," talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Hymn recital	"Variations": music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City": drama	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	"School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scatterpood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast: music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Keep Fit to Music"	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Manhatters": orch.	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; time; farm news; popular music; stocks	"The Carters": drama	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"		"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sk.	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Harmony team
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste"	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	Garden club	Studio speaker
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Northland College	"Classical Album"
2:15 Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir recital	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School of the Air"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	"Treasures in Melody"	Religious drama
2:45	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	String band	Religious drama
3:00 News Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	New England Conservatory recital	Sports reports
3:15 "Concert Hall"	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sports reports
3:30 "School of Tomorrow": network	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"Felix the Cat"	Sports reports
3:45	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network talk	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government reports	Sports reports
4:15 Women's talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Bowdoin show	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	Musical Salutes	Soloist; orchestra
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn DeLeath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Music; "Roundup"	Musical program	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Mr. District Attorney"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story": drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"Little Theater of Music" concert	Buck Nation
8:15				Popular music
8:30 Dick Powell: E. E. Horton: music	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"For Men Only": George Jessel: interviews	N. E. Town Meeting: "What Does Japanese	"Sweet Melodies"
8:45				News comment
9:00 "We the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Subjugation of China Mean to the U. S.?"	Variety Hour
9:15 "We the People"				Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Doc Rockwell's Brain Trust"; music	"Fibber McGee": comedy variety program	Benno Rabineff, violinist; concert orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45				Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of River's End"	"If I Had the Chance": network interviews	Bob Hope; Roland Young; music	Religious drama	Network sports
10:15			Religious drama	Network sports
10:30 "New Voices"	Network talk	"Uncle Ezra"	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"Rhythm School"	"Name the Place"	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Day's End": music

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 4

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	15.13mc
3:30	W1XAR	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

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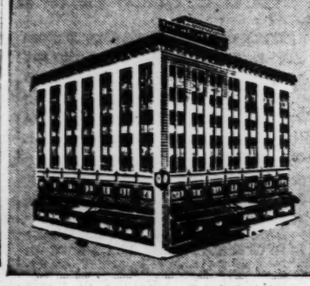
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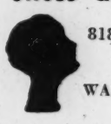
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Kenmore Bus Station Plan Hinges on Federal Funds

Unless Federal assistance can be obtained so the City of Boston will be under little if any expense, the proposal to build a bus station in the center of Kenmore Square will not be carried out. This fact emerged as the high point of today's hearing before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, which heard both sides of the $30,000 suggestion for relieving vehicle congestion in the Square and at the same time providing weatherproof waiting rooms for bus patrons.

Mayor Tobin, who was at first recorded in favor of the proposal by his legislative agent, Thomas Dorgan, later withdrew his support when he learned Boston would have to bear five-sixths of the cost. His position, Mr. Dorgan stated, was that he favored the project, but could not agree to pay for it. He said that if the Federal Government could be persuaded to construct the station as a WPA project he would support it.

Mayor's View on Plan

Since the Mayor and City Council would have to approve the construction of the project, his position was regarded as controlling the situation.

Proponents of the plan were led today by Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline, who asserted that some 4,000,000 passengers a year board busses or are discharged from them at Kenmore Square. At present, he emphasized, there is nothing to protect them from rain, snow or sun.

Moreover, he told the Committee, the busses, when turning, interrupt lines of traffic coming from both directions and are responsible for serious traffic jams.

Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said the project should have been included in the original $5,000,000 subway project.

El Supports Proposal

Willis B. Downey, counsel for the El Trustees, put that group on record as favoring the project.

Opposition came from the Boston Park Department, which asserted the deed given the city back in 1856 by the Boston Water Company specified that the centerplot was to be kept as a park and that carriages were to be banned. Through Nunzio C. Mancenelli, representing Park Commissioner William P. Long, the Park Department contended that the terms of the old deed should be carried out.

Site of Proposed Bus Station

Kenmore Square Proposal Is Debated

Arrows in this picture indicate the route busses would follow in Kenmore Square if the center park is made over into a bus station, as urged before a meeting of the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached yesterday in churches of Boston and vicinity follow:

The Rev. Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt at the Harvard Church, Brookline:

"The crisis the world faces today is the same it faced when Jesus looked over Jerusalem. Shall the world be spiritually or secularly controlled? Today sees the events of holy week re-enacted. Today, Christ stands before a modern Pilate who will probably not even wash his hands as he consigns the world not to divine leadership, but to the rule of brute force.

"The issue for the world is not yet decided. Barabbas and Christ are both being offered. Our fate hangs in the balance. May the multitude, in this hour, cry, 'Not Barabbas, but Christ!' "

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins in King's Chapel, Boston:

"We are familiar with triumphal entries these latter days. It's a 20th century affair, armored cars, flaunting banners, blaring bands, national power personalized in a leader moving into a city, conquering it, though not a shot is fired.

"Contrast this with a little band of enthusiasts coming down from the Mount of Olives into a joyful crowd strewing palms in the way of a young man ridiing a donkey. His dream was a dedication of himself to truth, justice, right, and love, that these might make men see that wrong is wrong and right is right, that he should sow these so deeply in the heart that truth should eternally flower and righteousness dwell among the nations."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Brooks in the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Boston:

"Although the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem will always be remembered, within a few years the triumphal entries of 20th century dictators will have been forgotten."

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood in Emmanuel Church, Boston:

"In the bitter days of pogroms and Jew-baiting, there was never a more hideous epithet hurled than 'Christ-killers.' It was and is only a tragic illustration of the subhuman tendency to find a scapegoat wherever possible, to deliver one from the necessity of asking the embarrassing question whether we ourselves may be guilty in any degree.

"It is easy enough at this safe distance to plume ourselves that we would not have been among those who shouted 'Hosanna' on Palm Sunday and whiffled straightway to shout 'Crucify him' on Good Friday. No, indeed, if we had the chance, we would have stood staunchly by our heroic Master; we would never have been Christ-killers! Not we!

"But it is hard to love one's neighbor as oneself; that it, to feel his rights as intensely and to serve them and him. Are there ways in which we grow blind to our violation of the sanctity of the individual when he happens not to be ourselves? I fear so—perhaps not by malice, not by intention—but by participation in a civilization which kills the Christ to obtain his domain for self."

Three Portias in Japan

For the first time in Japan's long legal history, women have been admitted to the practice of law. Three Oriental Portias passed the bar examinations recently.

Blaschka Models Of Invertebrates Shown in Boston

Some of the world famous Blaschka models of invertebrates will be shown to the public in a special exhibit at the Museum of Natural History lasting for two weeks, beginning today.

These models were made by the Blaschka family many years ago, before they devoted all their time to making the famous glass flowers at Harvard University. They are made largely of colorless glass which, after blowing, was painted in natural colors—in some cases paper or celluloid has been used for very thin flat structures.

Leopold Blaschka, the father, made his first models, which were of marine animals, about 1865. These were made from sketches prepared during his voyage to the United States in 1853. Rudolph, his son, was the only person to whom the technique was taught. These men devoted their entire lives to making glass flower models after 1888. Rudolph Blaschka is still livin, although he ceased his work about two years ago.

This family were of Venetian extraction and traditionally a family of glass blowers and metal workers.

Bethlehem Steel Halves Mishaps

The year 1938 was the safest on record in the Bethlehem Steel Company's plants and ship yards, including the Fore River yards, which last year employed a monthly average of 82,680 workers.

The company's safety staff reported today that since accident prevention work was instituted in the plants in 1916 the percentage of accidents has been reduced by 80 per cent, and that in 1938 the figure was 10 per cent lower than for the previous year.

During the past five years, which represented 672,000,000 man-hours of employment, accidents have been reduced by one-half, the survey showed.

During one 91-day period in 1938 at the Cambria Plant in Johnstown, Pa., 3,217,736 man-hours were worked without a single lost-time accident of any kind.

Employees were involved in nearly three times as many accidents outside the plants as within them. Automobiles figured in a majority of these, according to the report.

A feature of safety promotion work at Bethlehem plants during the past few years has been the emphasis each month on some specific safety topic.

Wellesley Budgets Refugee Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass.—More than $2,000 has been earmarked as relief appropriations for China, Spain, and German refugees, in a total of $10,583 recently announced by Miss Margaret Taylor, faculty chairman of the Wellesley College Service Fund, as the amount given by members of the college, students, faculty and staff, to various organizations.

Over half the sum went to educational institutions and projects such as the Hindeman Settlement School in Kentucky, Bryn Mawr Summer School, the American International College, and Yenching University in China.

The committee in charge of the fund was aided in the distribution of the relief funds by the International Student Organization and by the Friends Organization. The remainder of the fund was given to such projects as the Coal Areas Committee, the International Student Committee, Migrant Community Work, the Seeing Eye, and the International Grenfell Association.

A faculty committee has been appointed so give special consideration to problems of refugee scholars and teachers.

Bequest to Fight Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, April 3—The bulk of the estate of Mrs. Eva R. Greeley of Salem is to be devoted to the training of girls and boys in the "principles of total abstinence and the evils resulting from use of liquors and drugs," it was provided in her will, just recorded.

Maine Lawmakers Expected To Vote for Monday Holidays

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 3—The Maine Legislature will act shortly on a bill, which has passed committee hearings, providing that all holidays except Thanksgiving and Christmas shall fall on Mondays. The chief proponent and sponsor, youthful Legislator Joy B. Dow of Kennebunk, says that common sense advises allowing the citizens to enjoy a holiday to the fullest by making it a long week-end. He is confident the measure will be adopted.

Representative Dow declares that Maine should take a leaf from the English way of doing things. The English, he says, have arranged it so that all holidays except Christmas and Boxing Day are celebrated on Mondays. "They are thus able to enjoy fully the type of recreational activity that appeals to them," says Mr. Dow, who declares that most Maine people are "apparently favorable" to his plan. He predicts that if Maine adopts it other States will hasten to follow suit.

Under the proposed legislation, Washington's Birthday would be celebrated on the fourth Monday of February; Patriot's Day, on the third Monday in April; Decoration Day, on the last Monday of May; Independence Day, on the first Monday of July; Columbus Day, on the second Monday of October; and Armistice Day, on the second Monday of November.

Labor Laws Enforced

According to Washington dispatches, there have been but four criminal cases out of 8,000 complaints of wage-hour violations since the inception of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and in three instances guilty pleas have been accepted. One of the four criminal cases was that of the Bay Shoe Co. of Lewiston, whose President and Treasurer pleaded guilty to violations of the law and paid fines totaling $1,500, with an additional $1,000 fine pending until back wages are paid to underpaid workers in amounts to be fixed by the Government.

Maine's case was third in the Nation under the Act and the first to come to Court on an "information" rather than a grand jury indictment—an "information" being a legal process open to U. S. District Attorneys when grand juries are not in session.

U. S. District Attorney John D. Clifford Jr., declared at the conclusion of his trial-less victory that in his opinion militant enforcement of the wage-hour law by the Government met with approval of a majority of the manufacturers not only in Maine but throughout the Nation. "The vast majority of employers who do obey the law are for it," he said.

As for the aftermath of a prosecution, District Attorney Clifford issued fair warning that he will not countenance any discrimination or anything that looks like unfair treatment of any person who has filed a complaint or been instrumental either as a witness or a complainant. Any instance of such discrimination against an employee will be dealt with severely by his department, he said.

Town Manager Bill Passed

The Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, this week, a bill considered of some importance to small towns located in close or reasonable proximity to each other. The bill permits such towns, if they choose, to form unions and employ one town manager to assist them in their governmental problems.

In so doing, towns may be able not only to cut their individual operating costs but, by pooling the expenses, may benefit by the employment of more capable town managers than they otherwise could afford.

Chamber Plans 'See Boston' Drive

Community advertising by Boston civic groups, in an effort to attract thousands of additional visitors to Boston from Canada and the Midwest, during 1939, World's Fair year in New York, is planned by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations. A fund of $100,000 is the goal, to be spent for promotional advertising by a "See Boston in 1939" committee, headed by Louis E. Kirstein.

The advertising will be done through newspapers and radio, throughout the West and Canada, and the appeal will take several different lines, one of which is that hundreds of towns in the Midwest are named for places within a radius of 40 miles of Boston. Also, many residents of these towns are descendants of those who once lived in and around Boston, it is pointed out. John C. Dowd, Inc., will direct the plan. Initial funds were subscribed by the Retail Trade Board, of which P. A. O'Connell is President.

Stiffer Control Of Liquor Sought In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—Members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Rhode Island will be well represented at the General Assembly session during the remaining eight legislative days, lobbying for passage of acts which will tighten liquor control in the State.

Meeting in semi-annual convention here, the State W. C. T. U. pledged itself to work for the passage of all measures which would tend to encourage temperance. The 200 delegates were spurred to action by Mrs. Etta A. Boole of Brooklyn, N. Y., world president.

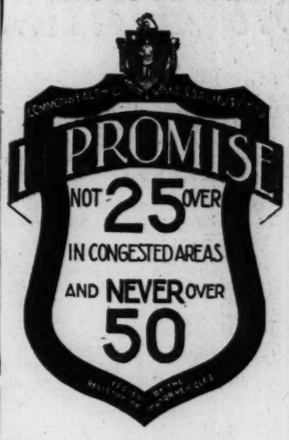
The organization voted to press for the passage of bills making more stringent the penalities for selling liquor to minors; providing stronger enforcement of Sunday selling laws, and prohibiting saloons from operating less than 200 feet from school athletic fields.

The Supreme Court recently set aside a ruling of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission which cancelled the license of the cafe operating near the Cranston stadium. It based the opinion on the fact the law did not give the board the power to act because the women who opposed the cafe license did not live within the area in which the place was located.

New Post Office Planned

Construction of a $115,000 post office on Beach Street, Wollaston, will start soon and be ready for occupancy early next fall, according to Postmaster Peter F. Tague. The new structure will culminate a drive initiated in September, 1927, by the Wollaston Improvement Association.

The 25-50 Vow



Sticker for Rear Window
This pledge is distributed to drivers who volunteer to keep within reasonable speeds.

'I Promise' Signs Ready for Drivers

In an effort to reduce motor fatalities in Massachusetts, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, is having his office issue stickers to be placed on rear windows of automobiles with the pledge that the driver will not drive over 25 miles an hour in congested areas and never over 50 under favorable conditions.

It is not compulsory for a car owner to place this sticker on his window, however.

Mr. Goodwin said upon issuing the stickers that speed, in the main, is responsible for the majority of motor fatalities. Inspection stations will offer stickers to all motorists.

R. I. Investigates Fraud Charges In Old-Age Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., April 3—Investigators from the office of Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony were here today investigating alleged irregularities in the payment of old-age pension checks.

The probe in the home town of Edward J. Higgins, Secretary to Senator Theodore Francis Green, (D) of Rhode Island was asked by State Director of Social Welfare Vincent J. Sorrentino.

"Reports have reached this Department," Mr. Sorrentino said, "that there have been certain irregularities in the payment of old-age pension checks in Warren."

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April 6th, 7th, 8th
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Boston Amusements—Five Plays Coming to Town Next Week

Three Openings Set For Easter Monday

Even more than in New York, the theater in Boston is a seasonal affair, marked by bursts of activity and periods of dullness. It is one of the spurts that is now in prospect. For the week beginning next Monday, no less than five plays are scheduled to arrive in town. Three of them will open on Monday, the most impressive array of openings for one evening here since last October when "Leave It to Me," with Victor Moore and William Gaxton, "Shadow and Substance" with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and "Golden Boy" all with a Group Theater cast, arrived on the same night. The list for next week will be as follows:

Monday, April 10

"Hamlet"—Maurice Evans' full-length production at the Shubert, with a performance beginning at 7 p. m.

"Candida"—Revival by Cornelia Otis Skinner at the Colonial.

"The Lady Has a Heart"—Elissa Landi in the first of a series of popular price productions by Wee and McCoy.

Tuesday, April 11

"Pinocchio"—At the Copley in a Federal Theater production.

Wednesday, April 12

"Henry IV, Part I"—Maurice Evans' production of the Shakespearean play, with himself as Falstaff.

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'Repertory Circuit'

The Wee and McCoy production bringing Elissa Landi to the Plymouth is apparently a part of the repertory circuit plan, previously announced, which the producers are proposing to operate in a number of key cities of the East. The play, "The Lady Has a Heart," is a comedy by Ladislas Bus-Fekete.

Three matinees are announced for the opening week—on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. The scale of prices will descend from one dollar. The box office is already open for reservations.

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Preparations for Evans

Tickets went on sale today at the Shubert for the two productions by Maurice Evans which arrive next week. "Hamlet," in case anyone needs to be reminded, will be given at all but the Wednesday and Saturday evening performances during the two weeks' engagement. On the latter two evenings, Mr. Evans will change the trappings of the Danish Prince for the bulkier raiment of Falstaff in "Henry IV, Part I."

Mr. Evans closed his run of "Henry IV" in New York Saturday night, and will have a week of leisure before coming to Boston, with a week-end performance in Hartford next Saturday to start off the tour. The leisure seems to be deserved, for his schedule here calls for performances of "Hamlet" beginning at 7 p. m., and continuing until 11:15, with only the usual intermissions of 10 to 12 minutes. The Wednesday and Saturday matinees will begin at one o'clock and run until 5:15.

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Miss Skinner's Plans

Cornelia Otis Skinner's production of "Candida," in prospect for the Colonial, opened in Chicago around the first of the year, and will close in Princeton, N. J., on April 22. At present she does not intend to take it into New York this season, as an "extra added attraction" to the World Fair. But she may arrange for an engagement in the metropolis early in the autumn.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ruth Draper

Ruth Draper concluded her week of Character Sketches on Saturday at the Plymouth. At the Saturday afternoon performance she demonstrated again not only her versatility, but the improvisational quality of her work. For a repetition of one of her sketches is not merely a repetition; it involves variations on the theme. There are subtle differences in each new rendition. The general lines and the key speeches remain, but there are omissions of phrases here, interpolations there, governed presumably by audience response. This improvisational element adds much to the interest of her performances. There is subtle differentiation, too, in the delineation of characters within a single social group. Thus in the sketch "At an English House Party," there is variation of inflection not only as between English and American, but as among such different English types as the hostess, the horsewoman, and the young girl from a country parish.

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'Devil and Daniel Webster'

Reservations for the first three productions of the American Lyric Theater in New York are being made on the subscription plan, with arrangements for patrons to attend the first, second, or third night performance of each of the productions.

The series will open on Thursday night, May 18, with the folk opera, "The Devil and Daniel Webster," by Stephen Vincent Benet and Douglas Moore. It will be repeated on the next two evenings. "Susanna, Don't You Cry," a musical romance by Sarah Newmeyer and Clarence Loomis, based on the songs of Stephen Foster, will open on Monday night, May 22, and be repeated on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the same week. The third undertaking will be a program by the Ballet Caravan, which will include "Pocahontas" and "Billy the Kid." It will open on Wednesday evening, May 24, and be repeated Wednesday evening, May 31.

All Theaters Closed

All of the legitimate theaters in town were closed today, and with the exception of the Majestic they will remain dark for the remainder of the week. At the latter house a measure of relief in the theatrical drought will be afforded when a Yiddish play, "Round the Family Table," opens tomorrow afternoon and will continue through Sunday.

RKO Radio Pictures Inc. Photo by John Miehle

David Niven and Ginger Rogers in 'Little Mother'

The film, now in production in Hollywood, gives the actor his most important part to date.

Hollywood Finds New Talents

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Newcomers to the Hollywood scene aren't often put in a picture with other newcomers; but David Niven and Garson Kanin, both newcomers, are assigned to Ginger Rogers' new picture, "Little Mother," at the RKO plant. And how that all came about has some highlights of interest.

First, Niven. Son of a Scots general, he came by way of Sandhurst and Malta to films. But not directly. He calls his entry into the movie town an "orthodox" one. That is, he was here just eight months, pretty broke, before anyone thought he would be a good actor and gave him a chance. The only difference between Niven and a lot of others who came here is that he finally did get his chance.

He had wanted to be an actor for some time. He had chucked a comfortable billet in the British army to become one in London, but found picture work there confined to a few people who had dug in and weren't making much room for newcomers. He went to New York, trying for a newspaper job—and incidentally running up such a bill at the Waldorf-Astoria while he was trying that he had to take on a bit of manual labor to pay it off. He went from New York to Cuba, and from Cuba to San Francisco.

A British man-of-war at San Francisco reunited him with some old friends, and he went with them to San Pedro, where they tied up beside a copy of H. M. S. Bounty for some publicity pictures. He was at the very door of Hollywood, and indeed, got himself a screen test almost at once. But between a screen test and a salary there is often a lapse—in Niven's case it was eight months. But when he finally was put into a picture, he was an immediate hit.

The Rogers film will give him his first leading part. He "gets the girl" in "Little Mother." That's a new experience, and marks his emergence into better roles. Niven is under contract to Sam Goldwyn—in whose service he has lost more girls than any other actor not an out-and-out heavy who ever came to the film town. He thinks it's rather a happy coincidence that Mr. Goldwyn was for so long the employer of Ronald Colman, whose old film stories are still kicking about the Goldwyn studios waiting for some young man—preferably an Englishman—and most preferably named Nevin—to do again.

Garson Kanin is a director who attracted attention with the production of "A Man To Remember." Before that he had been an assistant to George Abbott in New York; and before that he had had a fling at vaudeville and acting, and at drama school—without impressing anyone very much.

Mr. Kanin cannot be given all the credit for "A Man To Remember," because a young scenarist named Dalton Trumbo wrote a screen play for this particular "B" picture that almost any director could have made a picture from; and an actor named Edward Ellis gave in it a performance that has been mentioned as one of the best of this or any year.

But Kanin proved he was no flash in the pan when he delivered a second picture, "Trailer Romance," which wasn't in the least amateurish. His next picture was "The Great Man Votes" with John Barrymore and Virginia Weidler in two of the principal roles. This was another "B" picture—one of those little productions from which not too much is expected, but which somehow catch on. After this picture there could be no confining Kanin to "B" pictures, and the Rogers assignment followed.

Movie Premieres

Three changes in the regular schedule of movie openings have been announced for this week. At the State and Orpheum, "Honolulu" (Eleanor Powell and Robert Young) and "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor" will be held over for two extra days, and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" will open on Saturday for an engagement of 12 days. Mickey Rooney has the chief part in the new film. On the same bill will be "Blondie Meets the Boss."

At the Metropolitan the program likewise will change on Saturday, with "Dodge City" (Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland) heading the new bill.

At the Fine Arts, an all-Disney program will run from Wednesday through Saturday, and a new French picture, "Ballerina," will open Sunday for an indefinite engagement.

The Keith Memorial is announcing preview showings for Tuesday evening of Deanna Durbin's new picture, "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," and Douglas Corrigan's film, "The Flying Irishman."

'Four Feathers' Premiere Scheduled at Monte Carlo

The Cinema Des Beaux Arts in Monte Carlo will give a single performance of the forthcoming Alexander Korda production of "Four Feathers," Saturday, April 8. Attending the performance which will be the world premiere of the film, will be Prince Monaco and the hereditary Princess, the King of Sweden, and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Dances of Social Significance

By Margaret Lloyd

Anna Sokolow, first-line dancer among the younger moderns, assisted by a dance group of eight girls, Alex North, musical director, Estelle Parnas, assisting pianist, and Mordecai Baumann, baritone, gave a concert in Jordan Hall Friday evening, under the auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group and the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Miss Sokolow is a dancer of unusual delicacy and lightness, of lyrical presence, and possessed of that ineffable, communicable quality of movement which bears the mark of greatness. There is dynamism as well as delicacy in her art, and a strong emotional appeal.

If she refrained from allowing herself to be partitioned off so squarely on the left side of the political fence, she could reach a far wider public than that made up of the movers and shakers of the times; although it is this very concern with the righting of social wrongs, the correction of social injustices, that gives intensity to her compositions and to the dancing of them.

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Her new dance poem, "The Exile," to traditional Jewish folk music arranged by Mr. North, and a script written for the dance by S. Funaroff, spoken and sung by Mr. Baumann, is poignant with racial feeling. The first section, "I had a garden . . ." is beautiful and tender, remindful in its Oriental, almost Biblical atmosphere, of the ancient roots of Jewry. The second section, "The beast is in the garden . . .," is implicit with the age-long contemporary tragedy of persecution. Strangely enough, here the spoken word does not hamper the impression, but rather enhances it, since the verse is simple, spare and clear.

In "Strange American Funeral," however, a group dance based on Michael Gold's poem of a steel worker caught in a flood of molten ore, to music by Elie Seigmeister, the poem does get in the way of the movement. Because of its greater complexity, the effort made to hear it divides attention.

Miss Sokolow's new group work, "Façade—Esposizione Italiana," first produced in the Bennington Festival in 1937, when Miss Sokolow was a Fellow of the School, is, in its presentation as an Exposition, an exposé of Italian fascism. The last of its five sections is entitled "Fantasmagoria," but it is fantasmagoria all the way through, not too easy to follow on first viewing. There are hints of maternity awards in "Prix Femina," of martial preoccupations in "Giovinezza," of pride in national culture in "Belle Arti," and of love of pomp and pageantry in "Spectacle." There are also perplexing interludes that seem unduly prolonged.

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As the Citizen, Miss Sokolow gives a marvellous performance of stillness, that potent factor in the dance, broken here and there with odd phrases of movement—humorous in her sudden descent of the steps of her observation post, only to climb them again, making pungent comment in her earnest survey of the changing scene and final participation in it. The score by Alex North is entirely co-operative and the costumes by Rose Bank descriptively decorative.

The dancer's capacity for lightness of touch as well as of movement is evident in her thrust, merciless but without malice, at the debutante, in "Four Little Salon Pieces" (Shostakovich), and the always delicious "Ballad in a Popular Style" (North), a lyrical jazz journey to whistling accompaniment. The group "Opening Dance" too, is joyous and carefree.

Weight of content bulks the solo, "Case History No. —" (Riegger), interesting for movement values apart from its somber theme of the making of criminals by unfortunate environment; and anguish spills almost too profusely in "Slaughter of the Innocents" (North), solo of a Spanish mother's protest against devastation.

Miss Sokolow considers aural as well as visual components of the dance, in the whistling accompaniment, the sung and spoken word. In Mr. North she has an excellent musical collaborator; in Mr. Baumann a good speaking and singing voice.

Her group does not measure up in technical proficiency. Her group choregraphy is sometimes static, always noteworthy for asymmetrical arrangement, and occasionally for warm and pulsing ebb and flow.

Mack Harrell Wins Audition

Mack Harrell, baritone, who will give a recital in Jordan Hall Thursday evening, is a winner in the latest Audition of the Air held by the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York. The finals were heard on March 26, and the result was announced yesterday. Anna Mary Dickey, soprano, of Decatur, Ill., is the other winner.

Winners receive a prize of $1000 and a contract with the Metropolitan. If a singer is regarded as in need of further assistance for preparation of opera roles, the sponsor contributes $5000 additional for that purpose. It is understood that Mr. Harrell will devote some time to preparation before he appears with the Metropolitan.

Two other singers won fellowships and provisional contracts for next season. They are Winifred Heidt, mezzo-soprano, and Jean Merrill, soprano.

Mr. Harrell has served as soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, since June, 1935, has filled two engagements with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and has given two Boston recitals.

Mr. Harrell returned on March 23 from his second European tour. He has given recitals in England, Holland, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

All Mr. Harrell's vocal and musical training has been received in America. He gave up his career as concert violinist in 1932 and began his study of voice with Robert Lawrence Weer of Boston, formerly of Philadelphia. He has also studied at the Juilliard Graduate School of Music in New York City, and has had coaching in vocal literature under Mme. Faas-Korndoefer, of Philadelphia, Mme. Schoen-Rene, of New York, and Coenraad V. Bos. Mr. Bos has been Mr. Harrell's accompanist for the past three years and will accompany him at his coming Boston recital.

Mack Harrell

Anna Mary Dickey

Concert Calendar

Women's City Club Auditorium, 40 Beacon Street—Concert by Margaret Carter, contralto. 8:30. April 5.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Artur Rubinstein, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. April 6.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Mack Harrell, baritone. 8:30. April 6.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Artur Rubinstein, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. April 8.

Art Exhibitions

The Arts, 10 Newbury Street—Paintings by artists of Massachusetts, who are exhibiting at the New York World's Fair. April 8.

Boston Art Club, New Gallery—Paintings by the Bay State Artists Guild. Through April 8.

Boston City Club—Photographs by Herman C. Lythgoe. Through April 3. Oil paintings by Jacob Greenleaf. Through April 24.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 30 Newbury Street—Annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture, water colors, and prints. Through April 9.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Dorothy Loeb and Blanche Lazzell. April 15.

Grace Horne Galleries—Pastels and water colors by Aline Kilham; pictures by Charles Hovey Pepper; paintings by Yovan Rademkovitch. Through April 8.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Leslie P. Thompson, N. A. Through April 8.

Institute of Modern Art—Exhibition of Modern Painting held by the Museum of Fine Arts. Through April 9.

New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street—Exhibition of water colors. Through April 8.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition under auspices of the Boston Institute of Modern Art. "Sources of Modern Painting." Special exhibition gallery. Through April 9.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of original work by members of the WPA Federal Art Project. 140 Clarendon Street. Through April 15.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Italian paintings, fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. Through April 15. Graphic Processes. Persian paintings of the Safarid Period.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Canaletto Acquired By Boston Museum

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has just acquired an example of the painting of Antonio Canale, better known as Canaletto. The scene represented is the Bacino di San Marco, Venice. The picture comes from Castle Howard in Yorkshire, and probably came into the possession of the fourth Earl of Carlisle direct from the artist himself, in the eighteenth century. Acording to the curator of painting at the Museum, the picture is an admirable example of Canaletto's power of combining an immense amount of vivid detail with breadth of treatment, and is remarkable for its feeling of luminous atmosphere. The silvery light of Venice in the painting is more characteristic of the city than the hot sunlight which summer visitors associate with it. It is thought to have been painted about 1740.

News of Music

Rubinstein Symphony Soloist

Artur Rubinstein, Polish pianist, will be soloist at the twenty-first pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra to be given in Symphony Hall this week. The afternoon concert will take place on Thursday, instead of Friday; the evening concert will be on Saturday as usual. Serge Koussevitzky will open the program with the Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis, by Vaughan Willaims. The "Symphony of Psalms," by Stravinsky, dedicated to the Boston orchestra, will also be played. The chorus of the Cecilia Society, prepared by Arthur Fiedler, will join the Orchestra in this performance. Mr. Rubenstein will appear in the Second Concerto of Brahms, in B flat major.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nelson Eddy

Nelson Eddy, at his recital in Symphony Hall on Monday evening, April 10, will be heard in the following program:

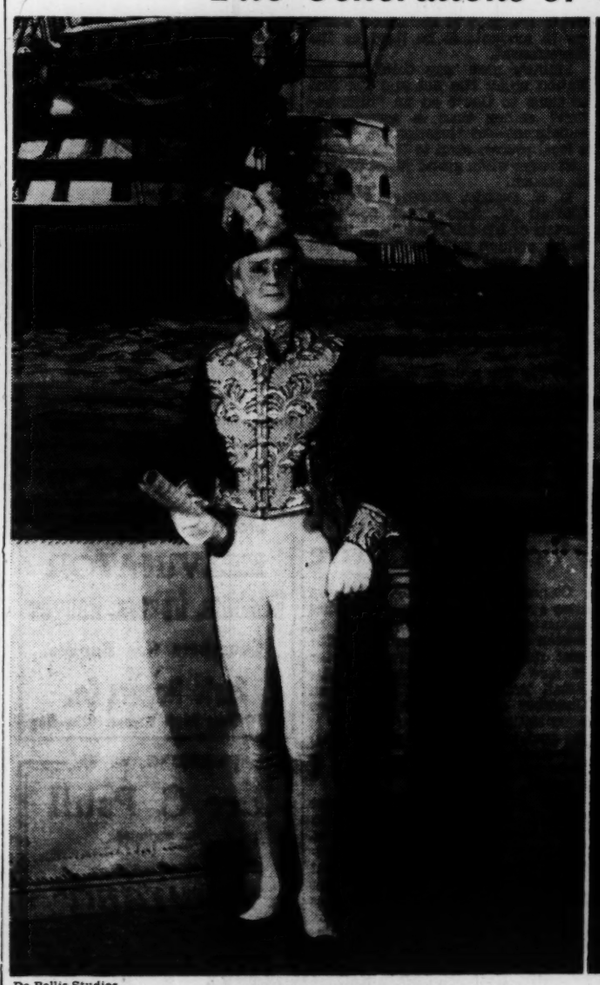
"Lascia ch'io pianga," from "Rinaldo" ..... Handel
"Se vuol ballare," from "Le Nozze di Figaro" ..... Mozart
"Suonata è l'ora," from "L'amore dei Tre Re" ..... Montemezzi
"So Pure and Fair" (Dante's Song of Beatrice) from "The New Life" ..... Wolf-Ferrari
"The Two Grenadiers" ..... Schumann
"Die Mainacht" ..... Brahms
"Cäcilie" ..... Strauss
Dernières volontés ..... Gounod
Clair de lune ..... Fauré
La Danse Macabre ..... Saint-Saëns
Don Juan's Serenade ..... Tchaikovsky
Cargoes ..... Tom Dobson
"When I Have Sung My Songs" ..... Ernest Charles
Tally-Ho! ..... Franco Leoni
Tomorrow ..... Frederick Keel

♪ ♪ ♪

Finlandia Male Chorus

The Finlandia Male Chorus, on its first visit to America, will appear in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 23. Under its conductor, Heikki Klemetti, the chorus has acquired a high reputation in Europe. Music of Finland, by Sibelius, Palmgren, Järnefelt, Kajanus, and others, will constitute the program.

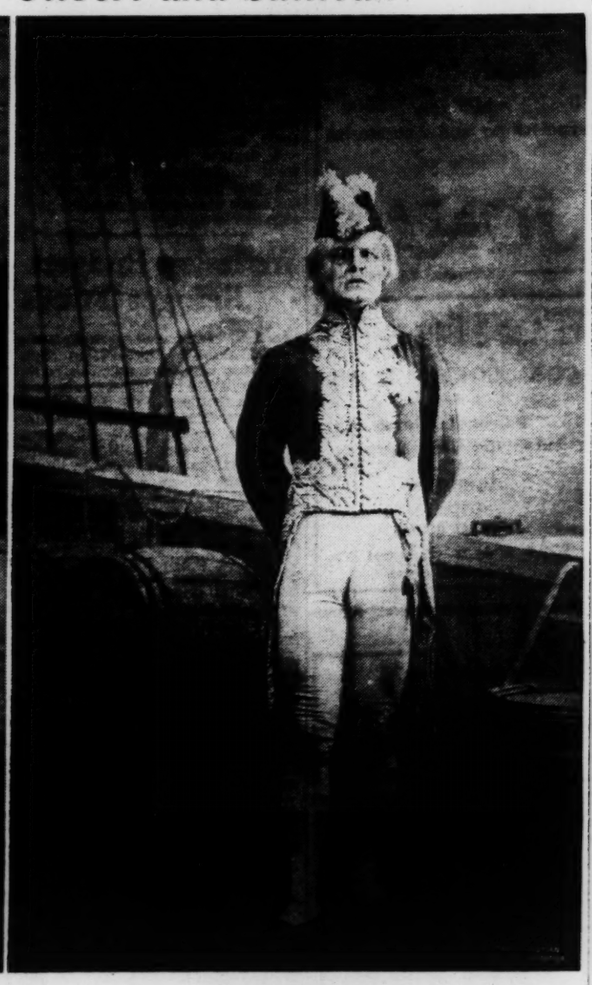
Two Generations of Gilbert and Sullivan



De Bellis Studios

Martyn Green

As Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., in "H. M. S. Pinafore" with the D'Oyly Carte Company coming to the Colonial.



Richard Mansfield

As Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., in "H. M. S. Pinafore" with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in 1878.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10.
Mats. Wed., Sat., Easter Mon. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

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Don AMECHE • Loretta YOUNG • Henry FONDA
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

"Breath-taking . . . a theater adventure not often duplicated."—Mantle, News
JUDITH ANDERSON in
FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO TH., W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2:40
Daily Mats. Easter Wk.: Apr. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
"Spasms of endless laughter."—Winchell
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$3.30 exc. Sat., April 10 and hols.
Mats. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
In VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
By Cole Porter
IMPERIAL, W. 45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Mon. (Apr. 10)

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent," Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"I have seen this show four times and still cry with laughter."
Robert Benchley, New Yorker
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. West of B'way
Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Easter Mon. at 2:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by
McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
MAJESTIC W. 44 St. Clr. 6-0730. Evgs. 8:30.
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THE AMERICAN WAY
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49th St. & 6th Ave.—Columbus 5-5474
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Mats. Wed., Sat. & Easter Mon.—55c to $2.20

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"Tom Sawyer Detective"—Donald O'Connor
April 19-22—"Arizona Wild Cat"—Jane Withers
"King of Underworld"—Kay Francis
April 23-25—"Stand Up and Fight"—Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery
"Disbarred"—Gail Patrick
April 26-29—"Zaza"—Claudette Colbert
"Ambush"—Gladys Swarthout

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NEW YORK CITY

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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY.
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220.
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PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

Modern Providence Is Based on Three Centuries of Sturdy Growth

Variety in Industry Marks City's Progress

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — When Roger Williams founded this city in 1636 as a haven of refuge, after his banishment from Massachusetts, he named it "Providence" in grateful appreciation of the guidance which had led him here. Could he visit the city today he would find that grateful appreciation for many good things is still the dominant note of this city on the headwaters of Narragansett Bay.

With all the many problems it has had to meet, Providence has nevertheless followed a course which has brought it even through the depression with apparently little damage.

Here was a city entirely dependent upon the sea in its early days, one of those historic colonial ports which prospered in the slave, molasses and rum trade with Africa and the West Indies. As the centuries passed, it, like many another port, was to see its shipping fall away to a secondary line of activity. This negative process was offset, however, by the foresight of early Providence settlers who made the city a key point in the early industrialization of the United States.

As shipping went, industry came to Providence with the economic changeover taking place gradually, causing a minimum amount of dislocation. The result was an ideal industrial city with a continuing prosperity right up to the present.

The Providence Ideal

The world "ideal" is not used carelessly. Let's look at Providence. The business district comes to a point where two rivers join. In a half circle around this business section rise hills where most of the populace lives. In the morning, like water, streams of workers flow down these hills to the center of the city. In the evening, unlike water, the streams flow back up hill again.

There is something about height which gives far more separation than does sheer distance. Thus although the lovely hilly residential sections of Providence make you feel many miles way from the business district, yet only a brief trip will find you in a lively center of shopping and commerce. Separation without distance, thrilling night views of the working city below—these are the gifts of Providence's geography to its residents.

Looking at the larger phases of the geography we find Providence located up a wide river which lets into Narragansett Bay, making for Providence a thoroughly protected harbor capable of handling big ships. Providence is an hour nearer New York by train than Boston which, in these days of high speed travel, means it is near enough to use the New York market yet far enough away so as not to run into the high costs of that market. Turning north we find stretching out the entire New England States, except Connecticut. In fact Providence is often called "The Gateway to New England." It is only 40 miles from Boston and the same distance from Worcester.

Icebergs Not Allowed

The waters that lap the Providence shores are not chilly, like those of the ports north of Cape Cod. Rather are they warm and gentle. Within 25 miles are Newport, Narragansett Pier and other famous summer watering places. And there are so many hundreds of miles of lovely shoreline and beach touched by these warm waters that even metropolitan Providence's 500,000 inhabitants can all get quickly to ideal bathing and boating.

A sheltered harbor, close-coupled hills for living, warm water vacation spots near by—these are the physical settings for an ideal industrial city. And if you talk to Providence citizens for a moment about these things you see radiant smiles of appreciation for such gifts of nature.

Talk to your Providence business man and you will find more than the physical beauty of the city as a cause for rejoicing. He will point to the diversification of industry as something to cheer about—for Providence's 217 different industries are a perfect example of the old adage about not putting all one's eggs in the same basket. Incidentally Providence's "baskets" vary from industrial machinery to paper flowers!

Cotton Started Industry

It was in 1790 that the industrialization of Providence began. Moses Brown had long been tinkering with cotton manufacturing machinery in an effort to establish a good industry on these shores. One day he received a letter from a young man named Samuel Slater who said he knew enough about the British Arkwright patents to make successful cotton spinning machinery. Moses Brown had the young man come and after a brief talk signed him up. They put up a building, found that the waters of Pawtucket Falls would motivate the machinery and the American cotton mill became a reality. Today this original Slater Mill building is still standing, the proud head of a dynasty which has brought prosperity to Providence.

From that Slater Mill stemmed an industrial expansion which resulted in not only textiles but textile machinery manufacture. In fact the textile machinery business is one of the dominant Providence industries. Machine tools, a close second, are an allied product, both in keeping with the New England tradition of skilled craftsmen in metal working.

Trademarks Mark a City

Electrical and rubber goods are now major items of manufacture. Even more important is low and medium priced jewelry. Providence is without doubt the capitol of that market in America. Around 70 per cent of all the low and medium priced jewelry sold in America is manufactured in Providence and Attleboro, Mass., the latter city practically an extension of Providence as far as this trade is concerned. Low cost jewelry must be made by machinery so again the skilled machine makers of Providence provided an industry.

Among the big trademark names which manufacture their goods in Providence are Rumford Baking Powder, Gorham Silver and Barreled Sunshine paint.

Providence's textile machinery manufacturers have made New England do what old England did, namely send machinery to foreign countries which used it to make goods instead of buying them from the machine-producing countries. These foreign countries thus ceased to be markets for British and American textiles and, in the case of Japan, actually shipped textiles back to the United States at such low prices, due to native labor, that they made further inroads in the American textile manufacturers' markets.

Offsetting an Exodus

One result has been the common story of New England, let alone Providence—the exodus of the large textile manufacturers. Either he has gone South where he can produce more cheaply and is nearer his source of raw material, or he has gone out of business entirely.

This exodus has been a major disaster in many New England communities, but not in Providence. The very machinery business making the competitors' machines has grown so big that it has absorbed many workers. Then again textile men have turned to making specialities that the mass manufacturing countries, with unskilled labor cannot duplicate. Thus there are many more concerns than formerly, smaller to be sure, but taking many workers.

Again Providence business men are appreciative. They know that big industry is dangerous when a whole community depends upon a single factory or two. If the factory closes the whole town is done, with all the business which depends upon the workers' pay envelope going with it. Another advantage, small concerns are usually conservative, likely to be well managed as the management is close to the workers, and having a lot of them turns out to be a much happier arrangement for any community than one or two big paternal concerns. At least that is what Providence has found.

How Much Mule Weight?

Speaking of textile machinery manufacturing, the man in charge of exports in such a concern has to be a genius of unusual order. He has to remember that this machinery is shipped to South America and India, where transportation is often quite backward.

So our Providence export man faces a neat problem. Does he want to send some big textile machines into the interior of South America? Then he must apparently have a knowledge of mules, or at least understand their likes and dislikes. Much of the transportation there is carried on the backs of mules. Now mules have positive ideas. They will carry so much—and that's all!

The export man must know this bit of mule-ology well and must have the machinery packed into units so that any one package will not exceed the mule's capacity—or disposition. This means considerable juggling with the machinery cases to get weight and shape in their proper mule relationship.

Then these many packages are put on a steamer at Providence, are shipped to a South American shore, where often they must be taken by a lighter to land, thence by a narrow gauge railroad to a lake, across the lake on a little steamer, there to be loaded on the expectant mule for the last leg of the journey to some small interior town where the machinery will be set up and operated by the remote natives of those parts, bringing labor costs down to almost nothing.

After the Hurricane

Most recent cause for rejoicing is the way Providence met the flood which accompanied the great hurricane of last September. An unusually high tide was pushed up further by the wind, with the result that in 45 minutes Providence's business district streets went from dry to a water level reaching to the second story. Boats floated about the streets, hundreds of automobiles were totally immersed and street after street, lined with stores which kept their goods either on the first floor or in the basement, saw total destruction of goods, interiors and store fronts.

The water went down almost as quickly as it had risen. Immediately the storekeepers went to work. Banks extended the widest credit and the first telegrams from the outside brought messages from suppliers offering to completely restock the stores and let the pay go for a long time. In some instances the suppliers volunteered to put in new stock free.

Then the majority of the storekeepers did something which seems typical of Providence. They decided to turn the event to good account. They took the opportunity not merely to restore old store fronts and interiors but to do a brand new redecorating job. The result is a bright, cheery-looking business district with row after row of smart store fronts, interiors gay and fresh with new trim and new stock.

Providence has won national awards recently with its drive for automobile safety. Twenty-five miles an hour was to be the maximum speed within the city limits. It was strictly enforced. At the same time an educational campaign was run on billboards and in the press. Fatalities from motoring took a swift and decided drop.

As a result auto insurance rates in Providence have been cut 16 per cent.

Summing Up Satisfaction

And so today looking over Providence's appreciation of its history and traditions, its industrial diversification, its geographical location, its educational and cultural opportunities and the spirit of its citizens to turn disaster into victory, to discipline themselves, for community good—it is easy to understand why many a Providence business, educational and industrial leader feels that the same qualities which prompted Roger Williams to call the city Providence—the appreciation of the divine guidance which led him to a place of freedom and safety—are still operative and that Providence can rightfully stand by its name today as it did 300 years ago.

F. Wenderoth Saunders

The Rhode Island Metropolis as Seen From Its Port

The history of Providence is symbolized in this rendering of the city's sky line. Chiefly a port in its early days, as indicated by the water and vessel in the foreground, it made a successful transition into a highly diversified industrial city, indicated by the buildings in the background.

Providence Builds Wealth On Jewelry and Silverware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When an American woman sees her table set for dinner, and when she compliments a feminine guest on some exquisite piece of costume ornament, she is very likely extolling this city's craftsmanship; for medium and low-priced jewelry and silverware constitute a prime activity here. Providence and adjacent Attleboro are credited with 70 per cent of this type of industry, and several manufacturers, including Gorham and Company, which has a 37-acre plant, take a large share of the silverware market.

The mere male may be thrown off by the phrase "costume jewelry." He possibly thinks it applies only to a fancy dress ball or a bizarre stage production. But he had better know that as far as the jewelry manufacturers are concerned, every outfit a woman wears is a "costume."

This is an important point, for it makes jewelry almost a "must" item, instead of an accidental addition to the wardrobe. This idea is the key to how the Providence jewelers have come through depression years with a good business.

The jewelers decided that a campaign to make American women jewelry conscious, intelligently carried out, would provide a new and useful market. So they worked closely with dress designers, automobile manufacturers, and, in fact, anyone who published pictures of well-dressed women.

Dress designers saw the value of adorning their offerings with attractive pieces of costume jewelry.

Other concerns using well-dressed women in advertisements were glad to have additional glamour and sparkle for their models, by having just the right sort of pieces worn.

Back of this exquisite jewelry—and dozens of pieces could well be mistaken for the expensive handmade offerings of exclusive Fifth Avenue shops—is a fascinating industry, an outgrowth of master craftsmen working in metal, and a Providence tradition.

The work falls into two parts, design and manufacture. It was the possibility of manufacture that made the business develop, bringing with it designing as an art; and as you look at the still, shimmering product, you can hardly visualize the big machine shops with pounding presses and whirring grinders that fashion the delicate pieces.

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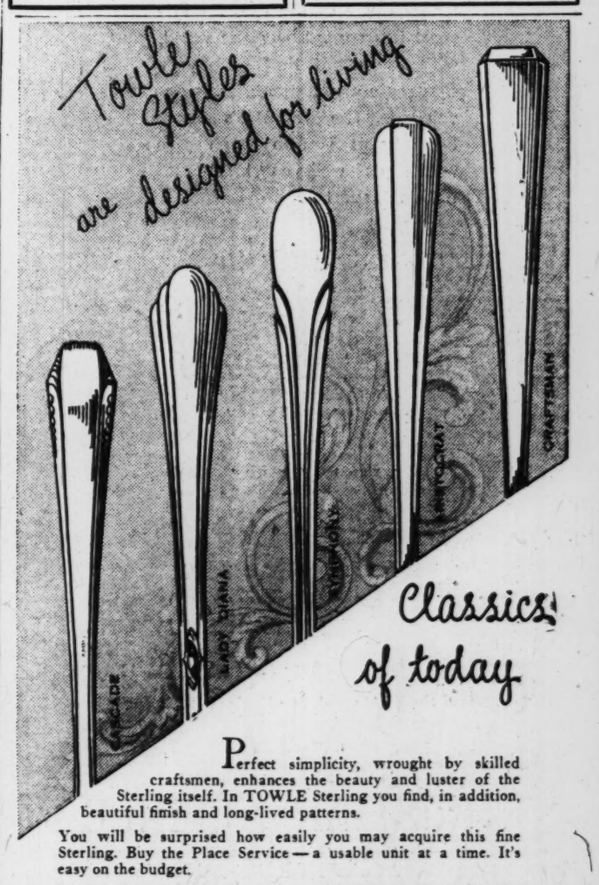

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Ross Engineers Postponement in Play-Off Date to Give Team Time to Recuperate

Leafs to Open Here Thursday Instead of Tomorrow Night

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With excitement suppressing reason in the Bruin dressing room after the 48-minute winning overtime goal by Mel Hill, Art Ross stopped smiling long enough to corner President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League. The reigning joy did not suppress the quick-thinking Ross and out of the conference came the announcement that the Bruins and Toronto will open the Stanley Cup series of four out of seven here Thursday instead of tomorrow.

The Bruins are a tired and weary lot after seven strenuous games with the Rangers and would not have been fit to open the all-important series tomorrow. Ross knew that and he knew that the Maple Leafs, by comparison, had romped through their prelimnary series competition. To have faced the Leafs tomorrow would have been a mental and physical hardship. With the four days of rest the Bruins will be ready.

The series with Toronto will begin here Thursday with the next game here Sunday. The following Tuesday and Thursday, the third and fourth games will be played in Toronto, the fifth here Sunday, April 16, the sixth in Toronto, Tuesday, April 18 and the seventh, if necessary, here Thursday, April 20. All told, the arranged postponement was one of the smartest hockey moves of the season.

Hill Is Hero

From the player standpoint in the controversial series just closed, Mel Hill, sandy-haired and not at all rugged looking first-year rookie from Saskatoon, is the hero. As the play progressed from the beginning Hill became the man of the moment, opposed only by the entrance of Bert Gardiner. Gardiner moved in from Philadelphia to take the place of the injured Dave Kerr in the Ranger net. He was superb, as a goalie matching the Bruin ace, Frank Brimsek.

Hill's feat was the more spectacular in that he scored the winning goal in three of the four Boston victories. He tallied the first in New York after 59m. 25s., the second in Boston after 8m. 24s., and last night he drilled one by Gardiner at 48m. of overtime hockey. He was assisted in all three by the veteran center Bill Cowley who shared the spotlight.

Looked Unimpressive

When the Rangers came from behind three straight defeats to whip the Bruins three straight they proved conclusively that there was little to choose between the two teams. Lester Patrick admitted after the game that the Bruins had the manpower and that his team did not look as fresh as the Bruins in this last and final game.

The comeback of the Bruins last night was a welcome relief to the Boston hockey fans for the B's did not look too impressive in losing Saturday night's game in New York. They were missing body checks and trying to match speed with the much faster Rangers. After the first period the tide turned in favor of the New Yorkers.

Here last night they played offensive hockey but mixed it with rugged body contact and took a heavy toll of the Rangers early in the game. Alex Shibicky, Ranger star scorer, was put out of action early in the second period and did not return. Portland, Crawford, Clapper and Shore were halting Ranger forwards with solid bumps.

All told the two teams played seven games for a total of 420 minutes of regulation play and 133m. 8s. of overtime for better than nine regulation games. They grossed some $150,000 in money and provided one of the best series in play-off hockey. Attendance figures were more than 100,000 for the seven games.

'Dad' Kingdon Wins Family Golf Match

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 3 (AP)—William "Dad" Kingdon, Sr., won the first annual Kingdon Family golf tournament here yesterday and sent his three sons home to various sections of the country, convinced "Dad" knows his golf.

The tournament had its origin when Kingdon's three sons—Henry, 28, of Atlanta, Ga.; William, Jr., 25, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Vic, 21, Indiana University student and captain of the Hoosier tennis team—got into an argument over who was the best golfer.

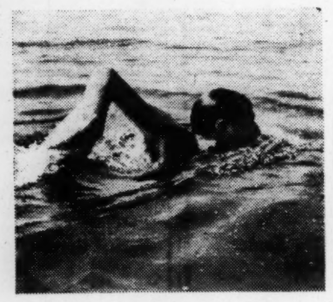
"Dad" bought a trophy and invited the boys home for a reunion. Match play started Saturday and "Dad" defeated Henry, while Vic disposed of William, Jr., over the Highland Country Club course.

Vic shot an 82 Sunday, but his father turned in a 79 for a 2-and-1 victory.

The elder Kingdon hauled out the trophy, awarded it to himself by passing it from one hand to the other, acknowledged applause and retired to the clubhouse.

Kilian-Yates Win

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3 (AP)—Gustav Kilian and Cecil Yates, a German-American team, won the international six-day bike race on points last night in a wild finish which saw four teams tied in laps.



Swimming

American swimmers are no longer alone at the top, for this sport has spread over the world, with the result that each year sees more international stars developed. The Monitor's Sport Page keeps you in touch with world, as well as local and national, sport news.

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- AND TALKING OF . . .
- CHESS

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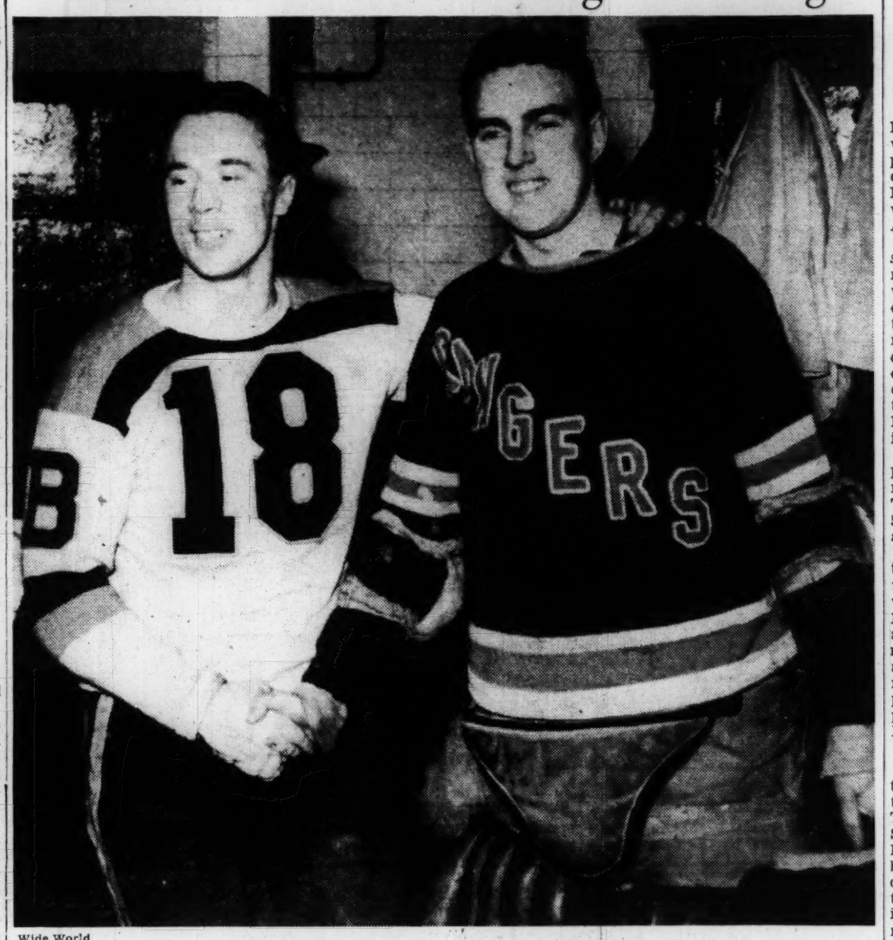


Wide World

Mel Hill (Left) and Bert Gardiner

Hill scored the goal that eliminated the New York Rangers in 48 minutes of overtime at the Boston Garden last night to send the Boston Bruins into the final against Toronto. He is shown here after the game being congratulated by Bert Gardiner, Ranger goalie, who played spectacular hockey throughout most of the series. He did not play in the first two games.

Wide-Open Race Seen in Eastern Baseball League

A wide-open race, with each of the teams seemingly improved over last year, is in prospect for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which begins its tenth annual championship tournament Saturday, when Cornell and Pennsylvania meet at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Forty-two games will be played during the 12-week campaign in quest of the title now held by Dartmouth.

Most of the teams still need a little development, particularly in the pitching department, but Yale and Cornell seem fairly set and these two teams appear to be the most potent contenders for the title. Dartmouth, however, also is likely to furnish stiff opposition, while Princeton, with a balanced combination of veterans and outstanding newcomers, may surprise.

After this week's one game, the remaining teams make their debuts. Harvard and Columbia open against each other on April 15, when Dartmouth also will begin against Pennsylvania. Yale's league inaugural is with the Quakers on April 19 while Princeton starts on April 21 with Harvard.

Here, in condensed form, are the prospects of each team, listed in the order they finished in 1938:

Dartmouth (won 9, lost 3), will be strong in pitching, including on its staff Hal (Chief) Wonson, who scored eight victories, tying the league record, and pitched 82 innings as a sophomore last year. The big problem is the infield.

Princeton (7-5), needs a catcher to replace Ed Givens, named to the all-league team last year. The pitching staff is headed by Dawson (Lefty) Farber, who had the best earned-run average in the league, 2.21.

Harvard (8-4), needs pitchers. The Cantabs still have Tom Healey as their No. 1 hurler, but more will be developed. The Crimson's greatest strength will be its hitting, with Ulysses Lupien the leader in this department. He dominated league batting last spring, winning the Charles H. Blair bat, making the most hits in the league, the most homers, and most total bases. He will play at first.

Yale (6-6), has an excellent pitching staff, possibly the best in the league, with Veterans John Crosby, Dud Humphrey, Horace Schell, Al Stevens and, most important, Moe Jubitz. In addition there is Joe Wood, Jr., son of the coach, who won six and lost one for the freshman team. Yale will have practically an all-veteran team, and defensively, at least, should rank with the best in the league.

Cornell (5-7), also will have an experienced unit. The pitching staff is strong, and the infield is fast and steady.

Columbia (4-8), needs pitchers. Only two veterans, Hector Dowd and John Cerny, are left, but George Smith, a sophomore, son of the George Smith who pitched for the New York Giants, may develop.

Pennsylvania (3-9), likewise faces a pitching problem, but has at least two better-than-average players for every other post. Two sophomores and three holdovers from last year, none of whom won a letter, will form the hurling corps. The outfield will be all-veteran with Bob McDonald, William Dignan and Fred Raffetto.

Reach Finals

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The St. Mary's Celtics of Brooklyn defeated the Brookhattans 3 to 1 yesterday to reach the eastern finals of the National Challenge Trophy competition of the United States Football Association.

Red Sox Open 10-Game Series With Cincinnati Reds Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga., April 3—The Red Sox and Cincinnati Reds were to meet today in the first of 10 games they will play on successive days. In Florida these formidable challengers for the major-league pennants split even in four games, the Red Sox winning the first two, 5—4 and 3-0, and the Reds winning the next two, 9-5 and 1-0.

Their tour will take them from here to Augusta, Columbia, Florence, Lexington, Greensboro, Durham, Rocky Mount, Petersburg, and Roanoke, and by the time they are finished, a fairly good comparison of the two teams should be possible.

The Reds at the moment loom as favorites for the National League pennant, but they have not many regulars the Red Sox would prefer in place of men already wearing the Yawkey livery. Ernie Lombardi, National League batting champion, would look good in a Red Sox uniform, and so would such pitchers as Grissom, Vander Meer, Walters, and Derringer, but that is about all.

Lively 1938 Series

Last year the Red Sox and Reds had a lively exhibition series going North and the Boston team barely came out on top, five games to four.

Bill McKechnie already has seen enough of the 1939 Red Sox to call them the best Sox team he has ever watched in action, and he has seen Red Sox teams in the spring for a great many years. "They've got better pitching than they ever had before, and they still have a lot of punch even though they traded Higgins and Chapman," said McKechnie.

The Red Sox also think highly of the Reds, especially the pitchers, and most of the Boston players seem to think that Cincinnati will have its first National League champion since 1919, the year the Reds won the pennant and then the World Series, when some of the White Sox yielded to gamblers.

Give Pitchers Work

Joe Cronin says he will give Elden Auker and Dennis Galehouse as much pitching as he can, so they will be ready at the start of the season. Neither Auker nor Galehouse have been successful pitchers in previous springs, but Cronin is counting on them to start games in turn from the time the season opens two week from tomorrow in New York. Jim Bagby and Jack Wilson will be other members of the starting quartet.

Rain can upset Cronin's pitching plans greatly, for he is anxious that his well-rounded staff get sufficient work on the way North, and has mapped out an elaborate schedule. . . . A few of the Red Sox players hardly speak to their old teammate, Billy Werber, now third baseman for the Reds. . . . The Sox have their third sleeper jump tonight, leaving four to go, if Secretary Phil Troy's itinerary is followed.

Professional Grid Schedule

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Football League will squeeze its 55-game schedule for the 1939 season into a week's less playing time than was needed last fall, it was announced by Joe F. Carr, league president.

The season will open Sept. 10, six days later than the 1938 start, and will close Dec. 3, one day earlier. As usual, the end of the regular campaign will be followed by the East-West championship pay-off, which probably will be played on a western gridiron. The western champion has the privilege of picking the site.

The most widely heralded college star of 1938, Davey O'Brien of Texas Christian, is slated to play an important role in the curtain-raising ceremonies. The Philadelphia Eagles, with whom Davey finally came to terms, meet the Pittsburgh Pirates at Philadelphia in one of the two opening games. The Chicago Cardinals play at Detroit in the other.

The champion New York Giants, due to appear in all-star games at New York and Chicago, will not open their league campaign until Sept. 24 when they play at Philadelphia.

Only four games were scheduled and no contests have been assigned to cities outside the circuit. Last fall the league gave two games to Buffalo, N. Y., and one each to Erie, Pa., and Charleston, W. Va.

The complete schedule:

Sept. 10—Pittsburgh at Philadelphia; Chicago Cardinals at Detroit; Sept. 14—(night) Pittsburgh at Brooklyn; Sept. 15—(night) Cleveland at Chicago Bears; Sept. 17—Chicago Cardinals at Green Bay; Washington at Philadelphia. Sept. 20—(night) Cleveland at Brooklyn; Sept. 24—Chicago Bears at Green Bay; Chicago Cardinals at Pittsburgh; New York at Philadelphia; Brooklyn at Detroit.

Oct. 1—Brooklyn at Philadelphia, new York at Washington, Detroit at Chicago Cardinals (night), Cleveland at Green Bay, Chicago Bears at Pittsburgh; Oct. 8—Brooklyn at Washington, Green Bay at Chicago Cardinals, Chicago Bears at Cleveland, New York at Pittsburgh; Oct. 15—Pittsburgh at Washington, Philadelphia at New York, Chicago Cardinals at Chicago Bears, Cleveland at Detroit; Oct. 22—Washington at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Detroit at Green Bay, Cleveland at Chicago Cardinals, Chicago Bears at New York; Oct. 29 New York at Brooklyn, Washington at Green Bay, Pittsburgh at Cleveland, Detroit at Chicago Bears.

Nov. 5—New York at Detroit, Chicago Cardinals at Cleveland, Green Bay at Chicago Bears, Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Washington; Nov. 12—Washington at Brooklyn, Green Bay at Philadelphia, Chicago Bears at Detroit, Chicago Cardinals at New York; Nov. 19—Green Bay at Brooklyn, Chicago Cardinals at Washington, Pittsburgh at New York, Philadelphia at Chicago Bears, Detroit at Cleveland; Nov. 26 Brooklyn at New York, Detroit at Washington, Chicago Bears at Chicago Cardinals, Green Bay at Detroit, Philadelphia at Cleveland.

Dec. 3—Washington at New York.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

George T. Dunlap, Jr., broke Pinehurst No. 2 course record with 63, eight under par, in North and South Amateur Golf Tournament.

Yale's Father and Son Pair

Wide World

Shown here (left to right) are Joe Wood, Jr., son of the former Red Sox pitcher who now coaches Yale where Joe, Jr., pitches, and Eddie Collins, Jr., son of the Boston Red Sox General Manager and former all-time great second baseman.

Around The Hub

Valleyfield Again

The Boston Olympics wind up the local amateur hockey season next week end when they entertain the power-laden Valleyfield Braves, recent winners of the Provincial League play-offs, and more recent victims of Montreal Royals in the Allan Cup play-downs.

The two-game series was originally slated for the Garden Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, but with a shift in the Stanley Cup play-off dates, the Bruins will be playing there Sunday night. And as there is no ice at the Arena—it will be taken out tomorrow—the O's are left without a place to play. Olympics' officials were awaiting word as to what to do from Walter Brown, General Manager of the Garden, who is now in Chicago.

Meanwhile the O's were still in possession today of their record of not having lost an exhibition series. They beat St. Jerome of Montreal 5-2 Saturday night and lost Sunday afternoon 5-4.

Ulysses Paquin, Vice-President of the League who came to Boston with the team, said that St. Jerome would be in the league next year. M. Paquin, incidentally, envisions an international Cup race—to augment the Allan cup affair—for which any team could compete. Only Canadians can enter Allan Cup competition. The O's, he says, could enter play-offs for the International Cup. It's a great idea—maybe.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox split two games over the week end down at Atlanta, while the Bees lost another contest . . . The Sox lost to the Atlanta Crackers Saturday 10-9 in a game in which Rookie Ted Williams was benched by Manager Joe Cronin for a show of temper . . . Sunday they blanked the Crackers 3-0 behind good pitching by Jim Bagby and Fritz Ostermueller . . . Williams hit a homer . . . The Bees got only six hits and lost to the Washington Senators 6-1 Saturday . . . The Cronin-boys play Cincinnati in Macon today, while the Stengel-lads practice up in a practice game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tarzan Brown of Alton, R. I., won the Presentation's Club's eighth annual 10-mile road race in Brighton yesterday, defeating Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket by 25 yards. Ray Eland of Prides Crossing was third.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two New England Boys' Clubs teams wore titles today. They were the basketball team of the Orcutt Boys' Club of Bridgeport, Conn., and the swimming team of the Olneyville Club of Providence. Orcutt defeated New Britain, Conn., 42-34, while Olneyville totaled 29 points to lead the Ionic Club of New Haven and retain the crown it won last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eck Allen, coach of the Brown basketball team, will be speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Brown Club of Boston Wednesday, April 12, at the Chamber of Commerce.

♪ ♪ ♪

With a 57-29 victory over Winslow High, State champion of Maine, Hope High, Rhode Island champion, Saturday won the New England interscholastic basketball championship. The contest was a replay of the final round of the tournament at Springfield March 18, which was necessitated when it was found the championship Bridgeport Bassick High team of Connecticut had used an over-age player.

♪ ♪ ♪

The 16th annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Clubs of Boston will get under way tonight at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gymnasium, Charlestown. Twenty-four teams will meet in first-round trials, which will continue for the next two weeks. G. C.

Apps in Politics

PARIS, Ontario, April 3 (Canadian Press)—Sylvanus Apps, Toronto Maple Leaf hockey star, scored a double Saturday night—on the ice and in politics.

While the 24-year-old athlete was in Toronto helping the Leafs reach the Stanley Cup finals by eliminating the Detroit Red Wings, he won from the homefolks here the Conservative Party nomination for the Federal Constituency of Brant.

Apps notified the meeting here that in the event of his election he would retire from hockey in the spring of 1940, when his contract with the Toronto club expires, and devote his full time to the parliamentary post.

College Baseball

C. C. N. Y. 9, Princeton 8.
Fordham 14, St. Peters (Jersey City) 0.
Navy 11, Dartmouth 11 (seven innings rain).

Three Intra-Club Games Before Bees Break Camp

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., April 3—With the departure for Sebring and the beginning of the homeward journey only three days away, Manager Casey Stengel ran his Boston Bees through another intra-club test this afternoon with particular stress on pitching. The Hub's National Leaguers played their final Bradenton exhibition against the Washington Senators on Saturday. Tomorrow and Wednesday they will again stage regular-yannigan battles. They break camp Thursday morning and play the Newark International League outfit at Sebring the same afternoon. The Bees already hold a 21-to-11 decision over the Yankee farm.

Stengel has called these intra-club contests to give the boys every opportunity to straighten out any flaws which have developed since the start of the Grapefruit League. The manager can call a halt at any time during these struggles, to coach his players, something that would not be possible in a regular Grapefruit League affair. But the chief aim of Casey is to have his starting pitchers in shape to go nine innings.

By the time the club has reached Boston, Danny MacFayden, Jim Turner, Lou Fette, Milt Shoffner and Dick Errickson should be ready to go the route in any order that Stengel believes necessary. MacFayden opened the season against the Giants last April. Who will get the opening nod this spring may be decided here on the Ninth Street grounds within the next two days.

Take Longer Look

These final Bradenton encounters will also serve to let the manager take a longer look at his outfielders. By using his complete squad, he can keep every outfielder busy at the same time. Right now it looks as if Buddy Hasset is the right fielder, but Casey is still unwilling to put his finger on one man. Although these inter-club affairs may definitely decide the makeup of his garden trio, the skipper probably will withhold his decision until April 18, when the Bees inaugurate their 1939 campaign against the lowly Phillies.

Al Simmons has not been particularly impressive in recent Grapefruit League battles, but the Boston manager will undoubtedly go along with the former American Leaguer in left field until such a time as he is forced to make a change. Max West, one of Casey's problem children, has played his best spring training baseball in left. In right the big Californian has been far below the form he displayed in the closing days of the 1938 race. These final Bradenton days, also, will give the chief a longer look at Ralph Hodgin, Johnny Dickshot and Jim Outlaw, the other outfielders.

With Tony Cuccinello out for a while, Stengel must put together a make-shift infield. He had originally planned to have his regular pitchers work against the regular infield. Otto Huber, the Evansville rookie, is playing second base in the absence of the valuable Italian.

Garms Booting Balls

The Bees are also giving considerable thought to third base, where Garms has been booting balls all over the lot. Debs has worked mornings with the Kellys in an effort to better himself on ground balls. But the extra practice has produced little in the way of improvement. However, these washboard diamonds in the Grapefruit League have made far more experienced infielders look very bad indeed, so perhaps Garms will be a different man when the team leaves Florida. The Texan is easily the best hitter in camp, a strong point in his favor.

Much time in these final Bradenton days will be spent coaching young Phil Masi, the husky backstop rookie who is currently the talk of the citrus belt. Al Lopez, Stengel's No. 1 man behind the plate, is the youngster's special instructor, and he couldn't find a better one.

Stengel is anxious also to watch young Tom Earley, the Roxbury (Mass.) pitcher. If Tommy continues to hurl the brand of ball that he has delivered in the Grapefruit League, he is as solid on the Bee mound staff as the five so-called regulars. The manager, too, will look over Bill Posedel, the new arrival from Brooklyn. Bill worked mostly in relief with the Dodgers in 1938.

Carnival Writes Finale To Local Skating Year

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A fitting finale to Boston's figure skating season was inscribed on an oval of blue at the Garden over the week end, as the Skating Club of Boston presented its annual carnival, "Let's Go."

Lacking, perhaps, the lavishness of Sonja Henie's "Hollywood Ice Revue," or the spectacular effects of Bess Ehrhardt's "Ice Follies," the carnival, nevertheless, had what the others had not—the cream of the amateur field.

Five Champions

In all, there were five United States champions, and two high-ranking foreign world competitors present. There were also four professionals—Frick and Frack, the rubber-jointed Swiss comedians, and Andree Joly and Pierre Brunet, the French pair-skating duo.

Of the amateurs, 15-year-old Daphne Walker of England proved the greatest attraction. While her program was entirely original, her style of skating was not unlike that of Sonja Henie. Both were coached by Howard Nicholson of London, and seem to have acquired similar mannerisms. Like Sonja, for one instance, Daphne gathers speed by running on her tones with her head bent to one side. And if she continues to improve, she may be able to equal Sonja in more ways than one—such as turning professional and equalling her fabulous earnings.

Swiss Stars

The Skating Club trotted out its trio of champions, Joan Tozzer, national singles; Gretchen Merrill, national junior, and Betsy Nichols, national novice, all of whom showed improvement over last year. From St. Paul came Robin Lee, national men's singles titleholder, while M. Bernard Fox and Miss Tozzer teamed in an exhibition of pair-skating. This team holds the championship of the United States and of North America.

Best received by the audience were the antics of Frick and Frack—in reality, Werner Groebli and Hans Ruedi Mauch—who showed absolute disregard of the laws of gravity. Mme. Joly and M. Brunet, former Olympic and world's pair champions, showed they have benefited from their long association by skating as one person.

As for other featured skaters, there were Freddie Tomlins, the all-around English athlete; Polly Blodgett, who put on her annual "swing music" act, and Grace and James Madden, who as Robin Hood and Maid Marion gave one of their best exhibitions to date.

Announcements

Another year, however, it might be better for the club to make personal announcements as stars begin their numbers. It is too much to assume that everyone knows the skaters by sight, or can read a program in the dark.

All in all, the show was pleasing, and although it seemed to lack spontaneity during the first half, it speeded up sufficiently with the entrances of Polly Blodgett, Daphne Walker, and the Swiss pair to have it pronounced a success. As for the past 10 years, the carnival was presented for the benefit of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital, Wellesley Hills.

Maule Anchor in Penn Relay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Frank E. Maule, of Pennsylvania State College, one of the best milers in Eastern Intercollegiate track circles, will carry the baton on the final leg of three championship events in the forty-fifth annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 28 and 29 on Franklin Field.

Charles D. Werner, coach of the Nittany Lions, in making his entries in the relay events, nominated Maule as the anchor man in the distance medley, four-mile and two-mile relay races, all-American championship events.

That Maule is capable of performing the feat of running a mile in each of the two longer events and a half mile in the two-mile relay, is the belief of the coach. In the cross-country championships last fall, Maule finished well up with the leaders and in the I. C. 4-A. indoor championships last month he finished second in the mile run.

In the four-mile race, Maule will have as one of his running mates, William Smith, who last fall won the I. C. 4-A. cross-country championship from a select field of distance runners.

In addition to entering teams in the three distance events, Werner plans to start combinations in the one-mile freshman, and the quarter mile and half-mile sprint relays. Later he plans to enter a full complement of athletes in the special events.

The two-mile team, named by Werner, will be composed of William Griest, Charles Pierce and Harry Kjellman, in addition to Maule. Leonard Henderson, Pierce, Smith and Maule will make up the four-mile team and VVan Hartman, Pierce, Henderson and Maule, the distance medley combination.

Barney Ewell, sensational freshman sprinter, will anchor the yearling team which will have Charles Henrie, Harry Theil and Robert McDonald as its other members.

In 29 years, Penn State has won 12 American championship events while individuals competing in special events have carried off honors eight times.

Guldahl Wins Top Money at Augusta

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Here's the prize distribution in the Augusta national golf tournament:

Ralph Guldahl	$1,500
Sam Snead	800
Lawson Little	550
Billy Burke	550
Gene Sarazen	400
Craig Wood	300
Byron Nelson	250
Henry Picard	175
Ben Hogan	175
Tony Penna	100
Ed Dudley	100
Vic Ghezzi	33.34
Tommy Armour	33.33
H. McSpaden	33.33

Exhibition Baseball

Results April 2

By the Associated Press

At Baton Rouge, La.: New York (N) 14, Cleveland (A) 5.

At Lakeland, Fla.: Detroit (A) 8, Brooklyn (N) 4.

At Houston, Texas: New York (A) 7, Houston (TL) 2.

At Phoenix, Ariz.: Chicago (N) 19, Chicago (A) 10.

At Tampa, Fla.: Cincinnati (N) 6, Washington (A) 4.

At El Paso, Texas: Pittsburgh (N) 11, El Paso 4.

At Waco, Texas: St. Louis (A) 16, Philadelphia (N) 13.

At Columbus, Ga.: St. Louis (N) 22, Columbus (SAL) 0.

At Atlanta, Ga.: Boston (A) 3, Atlanta (SA) 0.

At Dallas, Texas: Philadelphia (A) 13, Dallas (TL) 2.

At Fort Worth, Texas: Philadelphia (A) 2ds 10, Fort Worth (TL) 1.

Bruins and Toronto Enter Stanley Cup Finals—Miss Woolsey Wins on Mt. Hood

Overtime Goal by Mel Hill Eliminates New York Rangers

The eliminations are over and the much-coveted Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world professional hockey championship, is about to be played for. The elimination series were so hectic in process of deduction that a revise of dates for the final series was deemed necessary and instead of Boston and Toronto opening tomorrow night they have postponed the opening two days.

Saturday night the Toronto Maple Leafs entered the final after a bitter overtime struggle that found the Detroit Red Wings a vastly improved hockey team. The Leafs went 5m. 42s. of the overtime before Gordon Drillon scored the goal that gave them a 5-4 victory. Drillon scored two and assisted in two of the other goals for his night's work.

The Bruins and Rangers stretched their memorable series to the full seven games before reaching a settlement. At the Boston Garden last night, before a reported crowd of 16,981 rabid hockey fans, Mel Hill, rookie right winger who hails from Saskatoon, drilled a 15-footer by Gardiner for the winning goal.

Hill in Overtime

Both clubs were approaching the exhaustive stage for they had gone the regulation 60 minutes of terrific hockey, then two 20m. overtime periods and Hill completed his humane act at exactly eight minutes of the third overtime, to total 108 minutes of hockey for the two teams. The seventh game was necessitated when the Rangers won in New York Saturday night by a score of 3 to 1.

The Ranger-Bruin series will go down in history for its contrasting highlights. The defeated team was faster and smarter, but the Bruins had too much manpower. The Rossmen started by winning three straight and it looked easy for them, but the courageous Rangers, with a substitute goalie, came back to win three and even the series. At the conclusion of the Saturday game the Bruins appeared to have spent themselves and were ready for elimination.

Rangers Worn Down

Here last night they revived and threw a continual bombardment at Gardiner. The entire team checked the Rangers heavily and wore them down to gain victory. It was the third affair of the series that Hill has scored the winning goal in overtime. Bill Cowley and Roy Conacher received assists. Ray Getliffe from Gordon Pettinger scored the other Boston goal and Muzz Patrick tallied the only Ranger goal on a long shot that Brimsek lost when his vision was blocked by players.

In New York Hill gave the Bruins a one-goal lead on a play with Cowley and Conacher at 11m. 40s. of the second period but the lead was short lived for Phil Watson broke alone at 13m., sped past Eddie Shore and Jack Portland and drove a backhand angle shot past Frankie Brimsek. Shore and Brimsek were below par on the play.

The winning goal Saturday went in from the stick of Bill Carse with Hill doing penance in the penalty box. The third and final Ranger goal was scored by Alex Shibicky with the Colville brothers while Shore cooled his heels in the penalty box. Capacity houses saw both the Saturday and Sunday games. W. M.

Cleveland Takes Opener 2-1

By the Associated Press

Unless some of the Philadelphia players whom the New York Rangers "borrowed" for the National League play-offs can return and be helpful, the Philadelphia Ramblers already are in a tough spot in their final International-American Hockey League play-off series against Cleveland's Barons.

The Ramblers, who spreadeagled the whole Eastern Division during the regular season, then conquered the Hershey Bears in the play-off between the sectional leaders, dropped the first game to Cleveland, 2-1, Saturday night.

The finalists meet again at Philadelphia tomorrow in the second clash of the best-of-five series, then move to Cleveland for the next two games.

The home team, always at an advantage in hockey, has had the upper hand even more than usual during this year's playoffs. Every game of the five between Philadelphia and Hershey were to the home team. Five of six others in the preliminary rounds were decided the same way. Then Cleveland came along to break the string.

The Barons, who had trounced the Springfield Indians at Cleveland in the opening round, took the Providence Reds in two straight games of the semifinal. They won even more decisively on the Reds' rink than on their own. In the opener of the final round Saturday, they showed the same ability to forget about the "home" business.

Cleveland had all the better of that contest, both in speed and shooting. Les Cunningham's long shot in the middle of the second period was almost enough to win, and in the final minute Lorne Duguid slid in another goal. Philadelphia's lone tally came from Lude Wareing's stick with only three seconds to go.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

'When I Was With the Giants—'

BRADENTON, Fla.—The Boston Bees were sitting around the lobby of the Manatee River Hotel the other evening, looking like a crowd of somewhat fatigued ball players. In fact, somewhat fatigued is putting it mild. They looked as though they couldn't move if the fire alarm rang. The sun had been bearing down hard that afternoon and so had Casey Stengel, the head keeper of the Bees, who at that moment was standing in the middle of the afore-mentioned lobby grinning like a Cheshire cat.

"Say, what's the matter with you boys?" asked the manager, waving his chin around at the tanned athletes slumped in chairs and lounges. "Don't tell me you're tired after that easy workout."

"Easy," answered Eddie Miller weakly. "If today's was easy, I'm going home when you start working us hard. I don't think I can get out of this chair. I'm afraid to try."

"With the Giants—"

"Why you fellows don't know what work is at a training camp," Stengel went on, trying very hard to keep a straight face. "Why when I was with the Giants—"

"That's enough for me," said Miller, jumping out of his corner with surprising agility and making for the door. Before Casey could finish the sentence the lobby was almost deserted. All had disappeared except Buddy Hassett, who had chased fungos in right field for about two hours. The manager took unfair advantage of the boy's weakness.

Arms Allright

"Now as I was saying," the skipper continued, dropping into a chair beside Hassett. "You should have worked with the Giants under John McGraw. There was a manager who really got you in shape. You couldn't stand still for a minute. He wouldn't let his players hang around the batting cage, waiting for their turn at the plate. He made every man circle the bases and shag in the outfield between hits. He always sat in the shade, in a rocking chair, and he could yell loud enough to carry all over the field. And he could watch a dozen things at the same time.

"But we didn't mind working for him," Stengel went on, content that he had Hassett where he wanted him. "We knew that when the season opened we'd be in shape. If any man wasn't, he couldn't play McGraw would run his pitchers until they could just make the clubhouse. He knew that their legs were more important than their arms. Why do pitcher's get knocked out of the box after they have run the bases? Not because they have used their arm going around that infield. It's because their legs and wind are not in shape. But 'Mac' took care of that.

"McGraw asked only that his men pay strict attention to the rules posted in the clubhouse, and that they keep in shape. Players with great ability could sometimes fool him because they were able to deliver on the field. But any man with average talent had to work hard to please the 'old man.'

"I remember Fred Clarke and Frank Chance," Casey continued when Hassett offered no resistance. "They were even harder than McGraw. Their spring training diets consisted of 75 per cent running and 25 per cent baseball. The practice field was a race track. They'd put a stop watch on each player circling the bases. And they kept them running until they could get under a certain time.

Ho! Hum!

"But I've always been grateful for the games I played under McGraw. The Giants, in those days, were an institution. 'Mac' taught the scientific game and the boys who played with him were smart. They were hard to beat. If you booted a ball in the field, he would say nothing. Even in a World Series he accepted fielding errors as a part of the game. But if you pulled a dumb play—threw to the wrong base or something like that—'Mac' wouldn't let you forget it. He'd give you a lecture in front of the whole ball club that left an impression. I'll never forget the time—."

"And I'll never forget today's workout," interrupted Hassett, pushing himself to his feet and joining his mates on the outside.

"They're a great bunch," laughed Stengel. "They'll be back for more tomorrow."

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Philadelphia	3	2	16	12
Hershey	2	3	12	16
(Hershey eliminated)				
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Providence	2	1	6	5
Syracuse	1	2	5	6
(Syracuse eliminated)				
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Cleveland	2	1	7	2
Springfield	1	2	2	7
(Springfield eliminated)				
Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Cleveland	2	0	10	4
Providence	0	2	4	10
(Providence eliminated)				
Series E (Final)				
Cleveland	1	0	2	1
Philadelphia	0	1	1	2

College Track

Dartmouth 96, Virginia 30.

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	4	3	14	12
Rangers	3	4	12	14
(Rangers eliminated)				
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Toronto	1	1	6	9
Americans	0	2	9	6
(Americans eliminated)				
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Detroit	2	1	8	5
Canadiens	1	2	5	8
(Canadiens eliminated)				
Series D—Best 2 or 3 Games				
Toronto	2	1	10	8
Detroit	1	2	8	10
(Detroit eliminated)				

Results April 1

Rangers 3, Boston 1.
Toronto 3, Detroit 4, 3m. 42s. overtime.

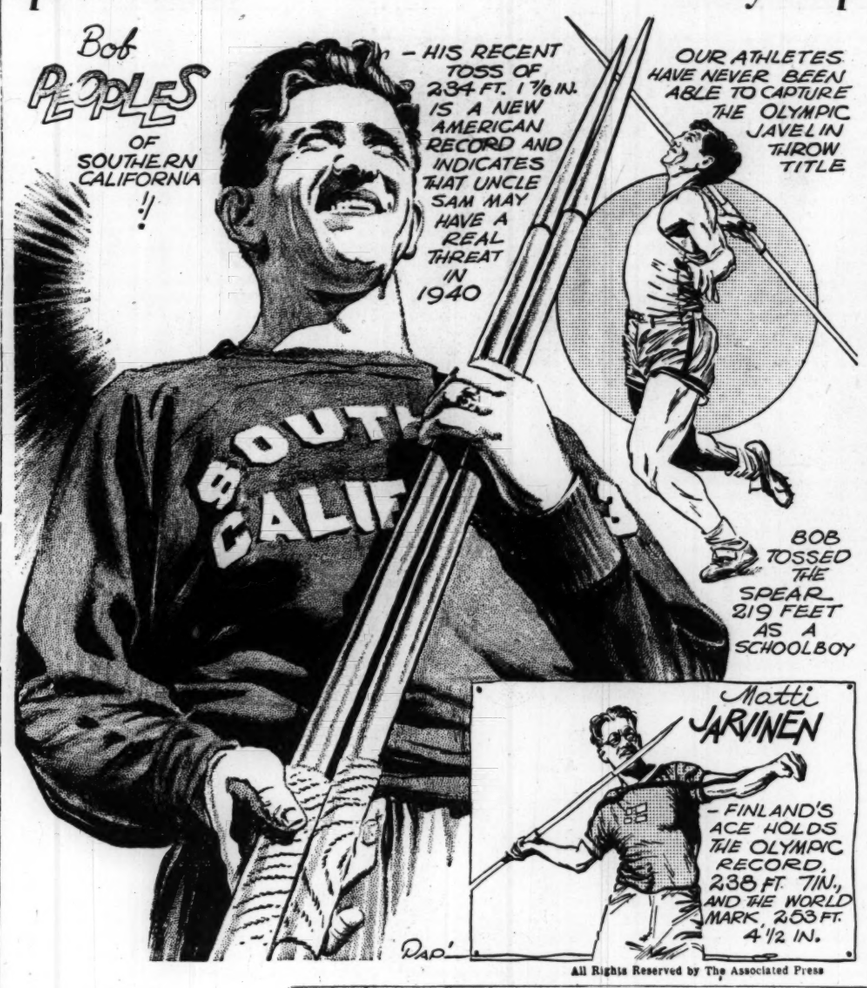
Result April 2

Boston 2, Rangers 1, 48m. overtime.

College Tennis

Navy 5, William and Mary 0.

Spear Tosser —By Pap'


Bob PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA !
— HIS RECENT TOSS OF 234 FT. 1 7/8 IN. IS A NEW AMERICAN RECORD AND INDICATES THAT UNCLE SAM MAY HAVE A REAL THREAT IN 1940
OUR ATHLETES HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO CAPTURE THE OLYMPIC JAVELIN THROW TITLE
BOB TOSSED THE SPEAR 219 FEET AS A SCHOOLBOY
Matti JARVINEN
— FINLAND'S ACE HOLDS THE OLYMPIC RECORD, 238 FT. 7IN., AND THE WORLD MARK, 253 FT. 4 1/2 IN.
Pap'

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Real Prospect

It looks as though Uncle Sam at last has a real prospect for the javelin throw in the Olympic Games. No American entrant has come close to winning the event in the past. Bob Peoples, University of Southern California's great all-around athlete, tossed the spear to a new native American record of 234ft., 1⅞in. in the recent Long Beach, Calif., Relays to beat the best previous mark of an American.

Olympic Mark

People's new record compares favorably with the Olympic mark set by Matti Jarvinen of Finland in the 1932 Games—238ft., 7in. Gerhard Stoeck of Germany won the event in the Berlin Games in 1936 with a toss of 235ft., 8 5-6in.

From the time the modern Olympics were inaugurated, until Germany broke into the winner's circle, Sweden and Finland monopolized the javelin throw. Sweden, with E. Lemming, won the event in 1906, 1908 and 1912. Finland's Jonni Myyra won in 1920 and 1924. E. H. Lundquist regained the title for Sweden in 1928. Then Matti Jarvinen set the Olympic mark for Finland in 1932.

Eugene Oberst, the former University of Notre Dame athlete, managed to place third in 1924. But most of the time the Americans were not serious contenders.

High School Record

Bob Peoples gave promise of greatness a couple of years back when he tossed the spear 219 feet to establish a scholastic record. As a schoolboy he scored in National A. A. U. competition.

Peoples also established a reputation as a football player while attending Classen High School in Oklahoma City. When he completed his high-school course, he was one of the most sought-after athletes in the U. S. He cast his lot with Southern California. While he went out for football, he never lost sight of his objective—the 1940 Olympic Games.

Pap'

Budge and Troupe Play Marathon Set

LOS ANGELES, April 3 (AP)—A 19-all fifth-set doubles encounter, called off on account of darkness, left contestants Don Budge, Fred Perry, Ellsworth Vines, and Keith Gledhill, and 3,000 tennis fans limp as rags after three hours of play at the Los Angeles Tennis Club yesterday.

Vines and Gledhill broke Perry's service in the first set to win 7—5 The Oakland star and his English partner took the second set 6—3. Vines and Gledhill duplicated their first set score in the third, while Budge and Perry breezed through the fourth to win easily, 6—1.

The fiercely-contested fifth set found the players practically worn out. Finally with the score deadlocked at 19-all, they decided to call it off.

The day started off placidly enough with Gledhill and Bill Weissbuch dividing a couple of well-played singles sets, and Don Budge continuing his assault on Fred Perry with a decisive 6—1, 6—2 win.

Coed on Polo Team

LOS ANGELES, April 3 (AP)—Because the University of Southern California objects to meeting a University of California at Los Angeles polo team that includes an 18-year-old coed as No. 1 "man," the Bruins are seeking a replacement for Barbara Rand in their match two weeks hence.

Miss Rand, who has a National women's rating of three goals—close to the top among feminine players—has been coached by Snowy Baker former Australian poloist. Baker says "she knows all there is to know about the game."

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 2, San Diego 0.
Seattle 2, San Francisco 13.
Hollywood 10, Los Angeles 9.
Portland 1, Sacramento 0.

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wooderson—And the Four-Minute Mile

LONDON—You have your own opinion, no doubt, as to whether or not a man will ever run a mile, outdoors, in four minutes precisely. A good many years have passed since the possibility of such an occurrence was first discussed seriously. And, when we consider it today, up comes at once the name of Sydney Charles Wooderson, the man who has come nearest to doing it so far and hopes to come still nearer this season.

Wooderson set the world record for the distance on Aug. 28, 1937, and it is quite a reasonable supposition that he may improve on that. Especially if he runs in the United States, where track surfaces and atmospherical conditions are specially conducive to fast times.

Fast Time

Now, many people argue that "4 minutes flat" for the mile is an achievement beyond human capability. But I wonder if that be really so. If you study the times for the fastest first, second, third and last quarter-miles returned by runners while putting up world records for the mile you will see that, collectively, they have already done the trick. These bests are:

57s. for the first quarter by W. C. Paull, U. S. A., when he set the mark at 4m. 17.8s. in 1909
1m. 2.2s. for the second quarter by Jack Lovelock, New Zealand, when he returned 4m. 7.6s. in 1933.
1m. 1.8s. for the third quarter by Glenn Cunningham, U. S. A. when he did 4m. 6.8s. in 1934.
58.2s. for the last quarter by John P. Jones, U. S. A., when he returned 4m. 14.4s. in 1913.

Add those times together, and we see an aggregate of 3m. 59.2s. Admittedly it is an enormous demand upon even the most exceptional runner to require that he should equal this joint performance. But so that you may judge whether or not it be utterly unreasonable, I will give you Wooderson's intermediate times in his record run. Namely:

Quarter		
1st—58.6s.	against Paull's	57s.
2nd—64s.	against Lovelock's	62.2s
3rd—64.6s.	against Cunningham's	61.8s.
4th—59.4s.	against Jones'	58.2s
4m. 6.4s		3m. 59.2s.

Here you see the Englishman's time technique—a fast opening quarter, a steady "middle half" and a hard finish, instead of the old plan which called for an even first half and a slight relaxation in the third quarter as a prelude to throwing in the reserves.

Technique

But more remarkable than Wooderson's time technique is his running technique. Or, rather, his lack of it. Never can a world-beater have looked less like the King of the Milers than this slim, self-effacing little London solicitor, aged 24, who stands only 5ft. 6in. in height and weighs merely 115 pounds (a couple of pounds over eight stone). He has no style that would mark him out among other runners, or even mark him out as a fast runner; he has no exceptional length of stride, no appearance of physical power. Unless you knew him and his prowess, you would certainly not even pick him out as a probable victor as the runners jostled together round the first bend.

Just as in rowing (to quote one of the late Steve Fairbairn's favorite axioms) what you don't see drives the boat, so, in the case of Wooderson, what you don't see drives his chest through the tape. For the explanation why he is supreme at miles and half-miles (he holds the world record for both distances and for 800 meters as well) lies in an incredible store of energy that he holds in reserve until such time as he chooses to transform it into speed.

Stamped for Reason

Then, and only then, does he look what he is—one of the fastest humans the world has ever seen. Even his astute trainer, Albert G. Hill (himself the Olympic champion for 800 and 1,500 meters in 1920) is stumped for a technical reason why his frail-looking charge should carry so much latent power of acceleration. He just does. And we can only say of him that he is like a small racing motorcar with an exceptionally high-powered engine in it.

The first year in which Wooderson's extraordinary ability came into public notice was 1932, when he won the Public Schools mile in the record time of 4m. 29.8s. And twelve months later he was right up in the front rank, challenging Jack Lovelock. In 1934, the great New Zealander was still too good for him. But in 1935 the tables were turned. Twice that season they raced against each other. Each time the little Blackheath Harrier won. As he did on the one occasion of their meeting in 1936, a year when Wooderson ran in the Olympic Games under a physical handicap that gave him no chance of success. In 1937, Wooderson broke the world record for the mile and last year, when he turned his attention to half-miles, he brought down the world record for that distance to 1m. 49s. and for 800 meters (874yds. 2ft. 8¾in.) to 1m. 48.4s.

So, whatever your opinion about the four-minute mile may be, you must agree that if ever a man looked like achieving it, that man is Sydney Charles Wooderson.

Lovalvo Wins Grand Prix

LA PLATA, Argentina, April 3 (AP)—Angel Lovalvo, piloting a standard automobile of United States make, yesterday won the International Grand Prix. He completed the transcontinental grind of 7,211.9 kilometers (4,471.1 miles) in a total racing time of 89h.11m.36.4s.

The last leg of the race from Tandil to La Plata was made by 28 drivers of 71 who left Buenos Aires at midnight March 22. Lovalvo's average for the whole race was 80.9 kilometers (50.2 miles) per hour.

New Talent Offsets Loss In Swimming

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3 (AP)—Coach Michael (Mike) Peppe of Ohio State University's National A. A. U. championship swimming team predicted today the U. S. A. had nothing to be concerned about in the aquatic division of the 1940 Olympic Games in Finland.

Praises Patnik

Peppe, who piloted his Bucks to their second straight national title Saturday in the amateur classic, said new talent placed on display in that event more than offset the loss of veterans who splashed America to victory in 1936 at Berlin.

"Patnik is undoubtedly the greatest springboard diver that ever lived," Peppe said. "He has everything, and just doesn't make mistakes. He and Earl Clark of Ohio State, and Jim Cooke of Yale, look like the boys who should represent America in diving."

Peppe predicted practically the entire Olympic team would be picked from the 1939 A. A. U. contestants.

Ohio State won the 1939 A. A. U. team title with 28 points, the New York A. C. finishing second with 23.

Champions

The 1939 champions: 150-yard backstroke, Adolph Kiefer, Chicago Medinah Club, 1m. 33.2s.; 100-yard freestyle, Peter Fick, New York A. C., 52.3s.; one-meter fancy diving, Al Patnik, Ohio State; 300-yard individual medley, Andy Clark, Detroit A. C.; 220-yard freestyle, Jack Medica, New York A. C. 2m. 12.7s.; 200-yard breaststroke, R. R. Hough, Princeton, 2m. 39.5s.; 400-yard freestyle relay, New York A. C. (McDermott, Reilly, Spence, Fick) 3m. 31.3s. (new record); 500-yard freestyle, Ralph Flanagan, Austin, Texas, 5m. 30.7s.; three meter board fancy diving, Al Patnik, Ohio State; 300-yard medley relay, Princeton University (Hough, Vahde Weghe and Van Oss) 2m. 52.5s.

Mrs. Page Drove 125 Miles Daily

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, 1937 national champion, commuted 125 miles daily from her Chapel Hill home to Pinehurst to win the North and South Women's golf tournament here.

Each morning from Monday through Sunday, she rose early, poached the eggs, and got her husband off to his work in nearby Durham. Then she would pick up her father, Dr. Robert Lawson, and they would drive to Pinehurst.

Each evening, Mrs. Page would motor home in time to cook supper.

Monday she stepped from her automobile to the first tee and scored a qualifying round 74, women's par. Then, for each day of the tournament she had a par round or better. She won the tournament by defeating Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., 3 and 1, in the final round.

A. M. Frost Takes Badminton Crown

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Albert M. Frost, Columbia University senior, won the first eastern intercollegiate badminton championship yesterday by defeating Francis B Hamlin, Jr., Yale freshman, 11—15, 15—9, 15—11, in the tournament final at the 69th Regiment Armory.

Frost and Hamlin, who never had played together before the tournament began, then teamed up to beat Robert D. H. Harvey and R. T. Nalle, Jr., of Princeton, 15—13, 15—4, in the doubles final.

Hamlin, who has had considerable experience playing at the Garden City, N. Y., Badminton Club, looked like a sure singles winner until the match was nearly half over. Then Frost, covering the court well, began applying pressure with brilliant overhead smashes, to win out.

Twelve colleges were represented in the tournament.

College Lacrosse

Baltimore A. C. 6, Princeton 5.
Washington and Lee 5, Navy "B" 4.
St. John's 14, Loyola of Baltimore 4.
Navy 11, Dartmouth 3.

Keystone

Sydney Wooderson

World record holder for the mile, half, and 800 meters, displays his wonderful power of acceleration.

Durrance and Matt Capture National Ski Championships

TIMBERLINE LODGE, Mt. Hood Ore., April 3 (AP)—Unhampered by icy snow crowning rugged Mount Hood, Toni Matt, Dick Durrance and Betty Woolsey flashed over a tough course yesterday to win titles in the national donwhill ski championships.

The open division crown went to Matt, instructor for the Eastern Slope Ski Club, New Hampshire, who already holds the 1939 eastern title.

Takes Amateur Title

Durrance, star Dartmouth skier, annexed the amateur title and placed fourth in the 46-man open field. Miss Woolsey, Cornwall, Conn., member of the Amateur Ski Club of New York and captain of the American women's team, won both the women's open and amateur championships, turning in by far the best time among 29 competitors.

Hannes Schroll, Yosemite, an Internationale Federation de Ski contestant, finished second to Matt in the open. Matt was clocked at 3m. 48s., Schroll at 3m. 48.1s. Peter Radacher, Sun Valley ski coach, was third in 3m. 53s.

Cram Second

Durrance's time was 3m. 55.2s. He was followed by Wendell Cram, Rutland, Va., high school sophomore, in 4m. 3s., and Gordon Wren, Steamboat Springs, Colo., in 4m. 6.4s.

Erna Steuri, svelte Swiss lass who won the women's open slalom title Saturday, was second to Miss Woolsey in the downhill open. Miss Woolsey, breaking Saturday's foreign domination of women's events, crossed the line in 3m. 51s., and Miss Steuri in 4m. 4s.

Niny Von Arx-Zogg, another Swiss contestant, was third in 4m. 1s. Second amateur and fourth open finisher was Marian McKean, Schneehaserl Ski Club, Mass., defending national downhill champion, who was timed at 4m. 12s. over the two-mile course. Doris Friedrich, who won the national amateur slalom title for Switzerland Saturday, was fifth in 4m. 13.3s.

Course Shortened

Because of icy conditions near the top of the mountain, the men's course was shortened to two and a half miles, the women's run to two miles.

Friedl Pfeiffer, Sun Valley, captured the men's open slalom Saturday with runs of 7m. 17.7s. and 1m. 20.4s., for a total of 2m. 38.1s. Durrance took the amateur crown by finishing second to Pfeiffer in 1m. 22.5s. and 1m. 22.1s, for a net of 2m. 44.6s.

Wendall Cram finished third in the amateur slalom and seventh in the open with times of 1m. 31.9s. and 1m. 27.3s, for a total of 2m. 59.2s.

Results included:

Men's downhill open—Toni Matt, New Hampshire pro, first, 3m. 48s.; Dick Durrance, Dartmouth, fourth, 3m. 55.2s.; Wendall Cram, Rutland, Vt., fifth, 4m. 3s.; Art Schlatter, Middlebury, Vt., pro, sixth, 4m. 5.4s.; Harold Hillman, Dartmouth, ninth, 4m. 10.2s.; Walter Prager, Dartmouth, 12th, 4m. 21s.; Peter Garrett, Yale, 13th, 5m. 23.1s.; Robert Schwarzenbach, Switzerland, 16th, 4m. 27.1s.; Heinz Von Almen, Quebec, 17th, 4m. 29.3s.; Bill Irwin, Princeton, B. C., 21st, 4m. 39.4s.; Hamisch Davidson, Vancouver, B. C., 23rd, 4m. 51.1s.; Roger Peabody, Franconia, N. H., 26th, 4m. 53.3s.; Leroy Rust, St. Semite, 28th, 5m. 9s.; Jack Lindsay, Vancouver, B. C., 29th, 5m. 14.2s.; Howie Hamill, Vancouver, B. C., 30th, 5m. 15.3s.; Arthur Coles, Vancouver, B. C., 33rd, 5m. 38.4s.; Stafford Wentworth, Wellesley Hills, Mass., 37th, 6m. 20.3s.; Alfred Lindley, Minneapolis, 39th, 7m. 10.3s. No others finished.

Men's amateur downhill—(times as above): Durrance, Dartmouth, first; Cram, Rutland, Vt., second; Hillman, Dartmouth, fifth; Peter Garrett, Yale, eighth; Schwarzenbach, Switzerland, 10th; Irwin, Princeton, B. C., 14th; Davidson, Vancouver, B. C., 16th; Peabody, Franconia, N. H., 19th. (No others finished.)

Women's downhill open and amateur—(Steuri and von Arx-Zogg only professionals entered; exclude for amateur standings)—Elizabeth Woolsey, Cornwall, Conn., first, 3m. 51s.; Erna Steuri, Switzerland, second, 4m. 4s.; Niny von Arx-Zogg, Switzerland, third, 4m. 1s.; Marian McKean, Schneehaserl Ski Club, Mass., fourth, 4m. 12s.; Doris Friedrich, Switzerland, fifth, 4m. 13.3s.; Barbara Bon, Switzerland, sixth, 4m. 15s.; Grace Carter Lindley, Minneapolis, seventh, 4m. 20s.; Hannah H. Locke, Philadelphia, eighth, 4m. 22.3s.; Nancy Reynolds, Montclair, N. J., 10th, 4m. 46.2s.; Helen Palmer Tompkinson, Great Britain, 12th, 4m. 59.4s.; Lilo Schwarzenbach, New York, 13th, 5m. 16.4s.; Joan Hinton, Putney, Vt., 17th, 6m. 09s.; Ann Cooke, Burlington, Vt., 20th, 6m. 50.2s.; Karen Fradlund (unlisted entry), 22nd, 8m. 25.2s. No other entries finished.

Women's combined amateur—(1) Elizabeth Woolsey, 386; (2) Doris Friedrich, 406; (3) Hannah Locke, 422; (4) Grace Carter Lindley, 433; (5) Nancy Reynolds, 444; (6) Helen Palmer Tompkinson, 450; (8) Lilo Schwarzenbach, 480; (11) Joan Hinton, 548.

Men's combined downhill and slalom open—(1) Richard Durrance, 384; (2) Toni Matt, 386; (5) Wendall Cram, 404; (8) Walter Prager, 416.7; (10) Peter Garrett, 425; (12) Heinz Von Almen, 434; (14) Robert Schwarzenbach, 439; (15) William Irwin, 477; (17) Hamisch Davidson, 492.

Men's combined amateur downhill and slalom—(1) Richard Durrance, 384; (2) Wendall Cram, 404; (6) Peter Garrett, 425; (9) Robert Schwarzenbach, 439; (10) William Irwin 447; (12) Hamisch Davidson, 492.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Ralph Guldahl wins Augusta "Masters" Golf Tournament with 72-hole score of 279, nine under par and three under previous tournament record; Sam Snead second with 280.

FRENCH LICK, Ind.—Gus Moreland shoots a 54-hole score of 220 to capture Midwest Amateur Golf Tournament.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page defeats Dorothy Kirby 3 and 1, to win North and South Women's Golf Title.

NEW ORLEANS — Edward B Jahnke, New Orleans, sailing Scout, wins Star Class Championship yacht series by taking third race.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Emancipator VII, driven by S. Mortimer Auerbach, breaks five international speedboat records in three-hour run halted by motor trouble.

HOUSTON, Texas—Frank Guernsey, Jr., wins River Oaks Tennis Tournament, beating Frank Kovacs 4—6, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3, in final; Marta Barnett defeats Eunice Dean, 6—2, 7—5, in women's final.

MT. HOOD, Ore.—Toni Matt, New Hampshire instructor, wins National Open Downhill Ski Championship; Dick Durrance wins amateur honors in downhill and slalom events; Betty Woolsey, Cornwall, Conn., takes women's downhill race.

AUSTIN, Texas—Wilbur Greer, Michigan State sprinter, noses out Fred Wolcott in 9.5s. in 100-yard dash at Texas Relays; Elmer Hackney breaks meet shotput record with 52ft. 3¼in.; Rice relay teams win 440-yard and sprint medley races in meet record times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State outscores New York A. C. 28 points to 23 to win National A. A. U. Swimming Championships.

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin boxers dominate National College A. A. Championships, winning four of eight individual titles.

NEW YORK—Army polo team defeats Yale, 8-7, to win Intercollegiate Indoor Polo Championship; Lawrenceville retains interscholastic title, beating McDonogh, 10-7.

NEW YORK—Navy takes three-weapon team title, team honors in foils and epée and individual foils championship at 46th Intercollegiate Fencing Tournament.

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng.—Henry Cotton wins $10 000 Daily Mail Open Golf Tourney by defeating Archie Compston, 141 to 145, in 36-hole play-off.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Seton Hall of South Orange N. J., captured Eastern States Scholastic Basketball Crown by defeating Manlius School of Manlius, N. Y., 49-39.

TORONTO — George Goodwin, Quebec professional, won Canadian Open Badminton Championship in a thrilling final against 21-year-old Bill Markham, of New York. Scores were 17-16, 12-15, 15-11. In the doubles final, Goodwin and Paul Snyder of Waterloo, Ont., defeated Purcell and Jack Sibbald, of Toronto, 15-7, 15-6.

ARDMORE, Pa.—Youthful Johnny Roukema, of Paterson, N. J., dominated the first annual Eastern Pennsylvania indoor ice skating championships. Roukema captured the Joseph F. Gallagher Trophy by winning three races and compiling 90 points.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Y. M. C. A. grapplers won the Eastern Regional A. A. U. Wrestling Championships with Franklin and Marshall placing a close second. The Baltimoreans scored a total of 31 points while F. and M. scored 29, garnering their points chiefly in second and third places.

WASHINGTON — Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., captured Women's All-Events in National Duckpin Bowling Congress.

The 1940 tournament will be rolled on the Candee Alleys at New Haven Conn.

Connecticut bowlers won most of the major awards, with the Holland Five of Bridgeport repeating its 1938 victory in the team event with 1,933. Nick Tronsky of Willimantic, Conn., won the Men's Singles with 447 and the All-Events with 1,240. Hal Tucker and Temple Keene of Baltimore took the Men's Doubles with 828.

TORONTO (CP)—Stewart Reburn, Toronto professional skater who partnered Norway's Sonja Henie in her touring ice carnival during the past winter, has signed a moving picture contract. Reburn said he had signed to appear as Miss Henie's skating partner in her next picture. He has been instructed to report in Hollywood April 25.

M.-O. Amateur League

LONDON, Ontario (CP)—Four teams from Michigan and four from Ontario have entered the Michigan-Ontario Amateur Baseball League.

The Michigan entries are Port Huron Cardinals, Port Huron Canadian Nationals, Canac, and St. Clair, while Sarnia, Petrolia, Strathroy, and London will represent Ontario. The schedule will open in Canada May 13 and in the United States May 14.

Where to Dine

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• Tea
• Dinner
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Little River Boat's Reward

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a little river boat that had done very well all year. It had carried passengers and cars across the river without once being late. Its engines never went out of order; its bow never stuck on a sand-bank.

"I am very pleased with you," said the captain. "I'd like to do something nice for you." But he didn't know what anyone could do for a little boat.

That evening, when they were tied up at the dock, the mate's daughter was married, and the captain and the mate and the crew went to the wedding. Even the watchman went.

The boat had been thinking about the captain's praise.

"They go to parties when they want to," it thought, "but they never ask me." Then it giggled, "of course I couldn't go to a party in a house. The kind of thing that would be a party for me would be to go to that island down the river. I wish I could."

The head sea gull happened to overhear the boat's wish. They had been friends for months, traveling together. The sea gull was in an obliging mood. He changed himself into a captain and the other gulls into sailors in blue suits. The only difference between them and the regular sailors was that these new ones all had pink webbed feet sticking out of their trousers and going flop, flop, flop, up and down the docks.

However the gull sailors seemed to know as much about running a boat as anyone. They stoked the engine, they ran about the decks, a steward gull served late supper to imaginary guests and the captain stood by the wheel and gave orders. They all had a fine sail down the river in the moonlight and went four times around the island so that the good boat might see everything of interest.

On the way home, at the boat's suggestion, some of the gulls gave a concert. Their music was rather peculiar and really scared some fishermen whom they passed, but the boat liked it very much, and applauded by blowing its whistle and striking its bells all by itself. Altogether it was a very merry party, in fact much merrier than the wedding party on shore where all the bridesmaids were yawning.

But as the boat came near the wharf, it and its crew grew very quiet so as not to attract attention. The engines were put out, the lights were darkened, the ropes were fastened once more, and when everything was in order the gulls said farewell and, jumping into the air as sailors, wonderfully turned into gulls and soared away.

The real captain and crew next morning suspected nothing, but the cabin boy looked for a long time with curiosity at a queer triangular mark on the deck which looked like the footprint of an enormous sea gull.

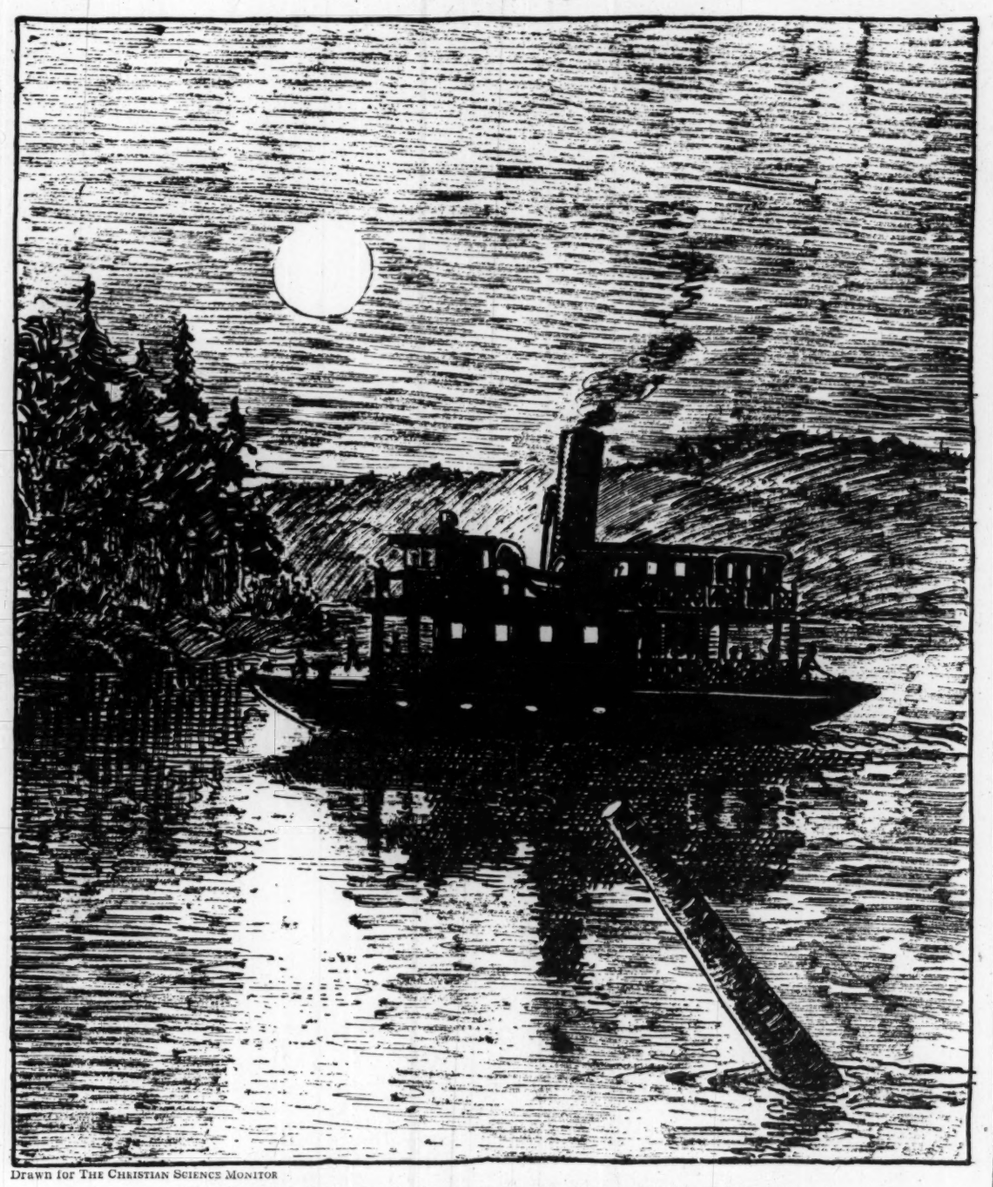
April Fool

The daffodils imagined
That spring had come to stay.
They put on yellow organdy
And played outdoors all day.

At night they slept so soundly,
They didn't even know
When April called back Winter
And covered them with snow.

But when they stuck their heads out,
All shivery and cool,
The sun bent down and whispered,
"It's just an April fool!"

BELLE CHAPMAN MORRILL



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They had a fine trip down the river in the moonlight—A drawing by Maurice Day.

Music for Junior

Let's Play the Piano

By Nicolas Slonimsky

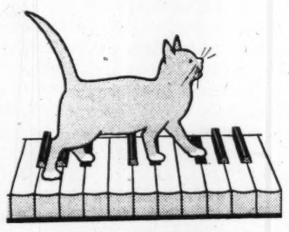
The first piano lessons are usually scales on the white keys, although it is actually easier to play on the black keys than on the white. There is more room between the black keys, and it is much easier to hit the right notes on the black keys.

When the cat of a famous Italian composer decided to take a walk over the keyboard, she hit four keys before she was chased away. Out of these four keys one was a white key, the three others were black. Let your cat loose on the keys, and you will see that she will hit more black keys than white ones. The Italian composer whose cat took a walk on the piano was so pleased with the melody she played that he composed a special piece on these notes, which is now known as the Cat's Fugue. And Chopin wrote an etude on black keys which can be played by rolling an orange over them.

A Familiar Song

A celebrated composer of popular songs — who never learned to play the piano — always uses the black keys when he composes. He had a special piano made for himself which could play in any scale by turning a switch, so that he didn't have to learn to play on any but the black keys.

Almost every child knows the song "Polly Put the Kettle On," and this is played on the black keys with one finger. The left hand plays F sharp right in the middle of the piano. Then the right hand plays A sharp, and the left hand again the F sharp. Then the right hand plays G sharp, and the left hand again the F sharp. Now the right hand crosses over to D sharp, and the left hand plays the F sharp once more, then the right plays C sharp, crossing over even farther,



Composing the "Cat's Fugue"

and then both hands play the same thing all over again, and still once more.

To finish, the right hand plays A sharp, G sharp, and F sharp over the left hand, and the left hand keeps playing F sharp after every note in the right hand.

Try to figure out how to play "Polly Put the Kettle On" from this description.

Some Musicians Start Early

It is never too late to start playing the piano. It is never too early either. Mozart gave concerts when he was only six years old. A young Polish girl, born in California, started even earlier than Mozart, and played for a newsreel when she was six. Now thirteen years old, she is the youngest musician to get into a music dictionary. But the world record probably belongs to a Polish pianist who gave his first concert when he was barely four years old. That was nearly fifty years ago, but now he is no longer a wonderful musician. That shows that not all child prodigies grow to be remarkable musicians.

Paderewski himself was not a remarkable child musician, but became the world's greatest pianist. But it is true that many children musicians become great musicians even when they have grown out of short pants and velvet jackets or above-the-knee princess dresses and hair ribbons.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

The Ducklings Make Their Bow

Dame Duck had just hatched out a brood of ducklings, and Grass Court was alive with excitement as she bustled around getting her family ready to make its bow.

"Quack, quack, Peregrine! Your head feathers are enough to disgrace any self-respecting bird." And with a hasty movement, she waddled round and breathed heavily on the feathers to make them lie flat.

"Percy, turn in your toes and waddle from left to right. No, no, my boy! Toes must always point towards each other."

"That's splendid, Peregrine!" Dame Duck's chest swelled with pride as she watched her family walking round and round.

"Listen, children," she said, "you are just about to make your bow to the big world, and don't forget that whatever you do now will always be remembered, not only by the people on the great bank.

"Here are a few golden rules to keep when you come out of the water: Always hold your heads up; never hurry—it is undignified; never fight—it is ungentlemanly and unladylike; never forget your family's good name; be sure to welcome any strange bird that may happen to come to the water; and when you gobble do it like this, in the proper duck manner," and she opened her bill and closed it again with a sharp snap.

"That shows good breeding," she added. "Now, are you ready?"

"Yes, Mamma," they chorused, for they were anxious to be off.

Dame Duck carefully placed herself broadside across the top of the plank down which they were to walk, lest they should fall in unexpectedly.

"Peregrine first," she said. And he stepped forward.

"Priscilla next," and Priscilla, with much lifting of bill and fluffing of feathers, stood close behind Peregrine.

"Pugh next."

"Percy, are you there?"

"Yes, Mamma," quacked Percy, hurrying into place.

"Prue, you come last, as you are the smallest. Now mind—no lagging behind!"

There they stood in single file, a pretty picture in the sunlight.

As she went before them down the plank Dame Duck continued to give them instructions.

"Left foot first always," she said, "head up, chest out, feet turned inwards, and waddle from left to right, without too much sway." Thus talking she reached the edge of the lake.

"This," she said, "is the correct way to enter the water. Let it lap over your feet gently, then, breasting the ripples, you can begin to swim."

Moving gracefully out a little way, she turned and faced her family.

"Now—ready—go!" she ordered, and five yellow ducklings did their very best to follow their mother's instructions.

"Peregrine, that's splendid!" she encouraged.

"Priscilla, you look very nice."

"Percy, you ought to do better than that."

"Pugh, don't be in such a hurry."

"Prue, that's a good girl!"

Thus, to the sound of their mother's encouraging words, Peregrine and his brothers and sisters entered the water for the first time.

Susan and the Willow Pussies

Susan lived in the town, but her mother had lived in the country when she was a little girl. She used to tell Susan stories about bunnies and foxes and lambs and squirrels.

One night, when susan had had her bath and her supper and was

tucked up in bed, her mother told her a new story about a family of gray kittens who lived in the woods. Susan liked it very much. She wanted to hear some more about the kittens, but her mother only kissed her and smiled a secret little smile.

"You must ask Granda to show them to you," she said.

Susan was going to spend two weeks with her Granda and Granma in the country. It was the first visit without her mother, and she felt very big.

Early next morning, Daddy drove her to the station and put her into the right train. He gave her her ticket and a kiss, and then the guard waved his green flag and Daddy got out of the carriage quickly and the train began to move—chuff, chuff, chuff, chuff-chuff-chuff—and Susan was off to the country.

After a long time the train began to go slowly. Then it stopped at a station with flower-beds on the platform, and pink and blue primroses in the beds. Susan pressed her nose against the window and saw someone coming towards her—someone with a wide smile!

"Granda, Granda, Granda!" she called. He opened the door and lifted her out and set her on the platform.

They drove through the little village, and stopped in front of a dear little house with a red roof and beds of lovely golden flowers in the garden, and there, to welcome them, was Granma!

Granma took Susan upstairs and showed her where she would sleep, in a little room which opened from the big bedroom.

"Your mother slept here when she was as little as you," Granma said.

"Did she?" asked Susan, and ran to the window to see if she could see the river which her mother had told her about. Yes, sure enough, there it was, half hidden by a thicket of bushes.

On the very first day of her visit, Susan asked Granda about the pussies. Granda smiled a secret

smile just as Susan's mother had done.

"They're not out today, Susie," he said, "but they'll come out before you go home, never fear."

Every morning Susan asked, "Are the pussies out today, Granda?"

And every morning Granda said, "Not today, Susie, but perhaps tomorrow."

Then, on the last-but-one morning, when Susan asked, "Granda,

are the pussies out today?" he answered, "Yes, they are out, and if you ask Granma to find you some thick boots we will go and look for them."

Then Susan danced off to find Granma and ask her for some thick boots, and when she had put them on she and Granda went towards the river to look for the pussies.

And they found the pussies — dozens and hundreds of them—grey and silky and soft. But they weren't the kind Susan had expected to find. These pussies grew on the willow bushes, and they picked an armful for Susan to take home to her mother the next day.

And all the way back in the train Susan sang under her breath:

"I know a little pussie,
Her coat is silver-grey,
She lives down by the river,
Not very far away.

And though she is a pussie,
She'll never be a cat,
For she's a Pussie-Willow—
Now, what do you think of that!"

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

When We Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

Here are some letters from girls and boys who would like to correspond with other children who read this page.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:
I am eight and a half and would like to hear from a boy about his electric train. I like to swim and ride my bike, also play baseball and football. I am in the fourth grade. Yours truly,
Paul C. J.

Walla Walla, Washington

Dear Editor:
My hobbies are stamps, bicycle riding and dolls, and I would like to receive letters from China, Holland. I am eight years old.
Joan Ellen A.

Visalia, California

Dear Editor:
I should like to exchange letters with a little boy in South America or Africa. I am interested in stamps and butterflies. I am eight years old.
James N.

Valley City, North Dakota

Dear Editor:
I am in the Fourth Grade at school. I learned to skate this winter. I like to slide and ski. My hobby is collecting dolls. I have three Chinese dolls; one from Bermuda and an Indian doll made by Indian school children. I like to read very much. I read 48 books last year.

I would like to correspond with girls and boys living in the United States and many of the foreign countries. I will be pleased to see my name in the Mail Bag. I am nine years old.
Yours truly,
Dorothy Rae A.

Cavina, California

Dear Editor:
I would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries, especially in Canada, England, New Zealand and Germany. I am a girl eight years old.

My hobby is mostly stamp collecting. I love music and I also play the piano. We live in the country and in an orange grove. My mother reads all The Christian Science Monitors to us and we love them very much. I am in the third grade at school.
Sincerely,
Mildred E.

Upper Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Editor:
I am a girl ten years old and am in the fifth grade. My hobbies are swimming, reading, dancing, violin and paper dolls.

I would like to correspond with a girl anywhere, especially in France, for my family are French on my mother's side.
Hoping to make friends,
Verity V.

Red Bank, N. J.

Dear Editor:
I would like it very much if you would publish my name in this paper. I would like to correspond with a little girl about my age in Switzerland. I would like to have this little girl tell me all about her country and I will tell her about mine. I am ten years old. My hobbies are riding my sled, stamp collecting, skating, reading, riding my bike, listening to my radio, playing games, going to movies, and swimming. I would like to hear from other parts of the world too.

If I could, I would like it very much if the girls I correspond with could spare some of their stamps. I would like to have them sent to me. I would like to exchange paper dolls too. If the girls send stamps from their countries I will send them stamps from mine.
Lovingly yours,
Jane M.

Pottstown, Pa.

Dear Editor:
I am ten years old and I would like very much to correspond with girls in this or any other country in English. I love pets of all kinds. I am fond of roller skating. I enjoy reading the Daily Features Page and the Children's Page in the Monitor. I also practice on the piano. Yours sincerely,
Rebecca S. R.

Hove, Sussex, England

Dear Editor:
I would like to write to a little girl about eleven years old, who lives in North America. My hobbies are ice skating, riding, swimming and reading.
Yours sincerely,
Rosemary K.

Hibbing, Minnesota

Dear Editor:
I wish to correspond with a girl or boy in Switzerland, Russia, or Siam. I am eleven years old.

My favorite sports are swimming, roller skating, ice skating and skiing. I save stamps also.
Alexia E.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Hide-and-Seek

April's around the corner!
I heard her just today,
Singing, "Come and find me,"
And then she ran away.
But on the lilac branches
And through last summer's grass,
I found her trail and followed
Where the south winds pass,
'Till in a grassy meadow
A violet bouquet
Whispered that sweet April
Had lately passed that way.
And then I felt a raindrop—
I looked 'way 'way up high
And saw white April smiling
In the blue, blue sky.

THELMA HILL WARD

CAMPS FOR BOYS

ADVENTURE ISLAND — ON GREEN BAY NEAR FISH CREEK WISCONSIN — A BOYS' WORLD — WRITE FOR BOOKLET — CHARLES A. KINNEY — WINNETKA, ILL.

CAMP O-AT-KA
A Camp for Boys on Sebago Lake, Maine
All camp activities, including sailing and horseback riding. Junior, Intermediate and Senior Units. Write for booklet to:
Rev. Arthur O. Phinney, Director
26 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

MOWGLIS — 37TH YEAR
EAST HEBRON, N. H.
For Boys 7-14
We hike through cooling woodland shade,
Then upward through the pine;
At length, above the mossy path
The timber line!
The summit dares us to proceed.
And whispers, "Better stop!"
"We won't," we shout, "We're on the trail!"
—We reach the top! W. B. H., 1938
ALCOTT FARRAR ELWELL
Send for booklet

TAM-A-RACK
"The Sailing Camp for Boys"
ORRS ISLAND, MAINE—In lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Deep-Sea Fishing, Pioneer camping with a Maine guide. Horsemanship, Aquaplaning. Mature counsellors. Careful supervision. Excellent food. Log cabins. Mr. William Neufeld, Harvard Track Coach, in charge.
T-LEDGE
Separate camp for girls. Booklets.
Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box B549, So. Portland, Me.

LEELANAU
FOR BOYS
Colored motion pictures shown in leading cities. Write for itinerary, booklet, and further information to
Wm. Beals, Director.
Glen Arbor, Michigan
Leelanau ideals are appreciated by Monitor readers

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Little girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Constant supervision of specially-trained counselors. Water sports, riding, dancing, dramatics, music. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklet.
Faith Bickford, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

LA REW SCHOOL For Girls — Summer Camp
Swimming, Horseback Riding, Archery, Tennis, Hiking—Located in Beautiful Orange Grove, near Mountains and Seashore. Ideal Atmosphere for Social, Educational and Athletic Development! Write for Booklet MRS. ETHEL MARCH FULTON, Director, 640 North Citrus Avenue, Azusa, California. Phone 36021.

RIDGEWAY
Clary Lake, Coopers Mills, Maine
RIDING, DRAMATICS, Little Theatre under Direction Grace Mills. All Water Sports; Sailing; Trips. No extras. Booklet:
Mrs. Katharine Ridgeway Hunt
59 Randolph Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

FRIENDLY ACRES — Nobleboro, Maine
Boys and Girls 4 to 9
Happy comradeship in an atmosphere of simplicity and serenity. Flexible program based on individual interests. Understanding leadership and intelligent supervision. Swimming, fishing, rowing, trips, nature lore, gardening, crafts. Moderate fee. Booklet.
Mabel F. Sidelinger, Hope Farm School, Hope Farm, N. Y.

LOHIKAN — On Lake Como, Pa. 2000 ft. Alt.
Where boys and girls go adventuring over 600 acres of farm and forest trails. Creative outdoor and woodcraft activities. Swim, fish or row on a private lake. All land and water sports. Small groups guided by trained leaders for a happy, harmonious summer of individual development. Restricted. Separate camps. 40 Boys—30 Girls: 5-13. Moderate all-inclusive fee covers riding, crafts, riflery. No extras. 150 mi. from N. Y. C. Mr. or Mrs. D. B. Miller, 207 Emmett Pl., Ridgewood, N. J.

Nazareth CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
Boys' Athletic Style Shirts and Trunks
Growing boys like the mannish style of these two-piece outfits. Cool, sport, cut shirt of lightweight ribbed, combed, knitted fabrics for ages 6 to 16. Retail at 29 cents. Abbreviated trunk to match above, same fabric, price 29 cents each.
Dealers have other styles of Nazareth underwear for infants and boys and girls up to 16. Look for the Nazareth label. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.
Catalog on request

Nazareth Waist Co.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

Commerce and Finance

Subsidy Almost Certain in Disposal of Huge Cotton Surplus

Business and Industry

State Laws Found Barring Exchange Of Farm Products

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—State laws enacted to protect home grown farm products have become legal fences restricting the nation's huge internal agricultural trade, the Council of State Governments reported today.

A research report made public by the Council said virtually every state had one or more laws curbing free exchange of farm products, among the more important being measures on dairy products, oleomargarine, and wines, and agricultural quarantine laws.

Governors, legislators or administrative officials of the 48 states, and Federal officials, planned to attack the problem at the three-day national conference on interstate trade barriers here beginning Wednesday.

Barriers in Dairy Field

Dr. F. E. Melder, economic adviser to the Council, said that in the dairy field it was "nearly impossible" to distinguish between public regulation intended to safeguard health, and legal control for protection of the milk producers' market, but that measures tending to exclude milk producers from a market they were ready and able to serve "must be considered to constitute trade barriers."

Since 1931, the report said, 20 states have enacted milk control laws, and "it is clear that state and city health regulations, price control measures, and other milk laws may and often do go beyond public health needs and interfere with the movement of milk and cream to markets which our technology and transportation systems make it possible for producers to reach economically."

Thirty states have either excise taxes, averaging about 10 cents per pound, or license fees, averaging about $100, on oleomargarine, the report continued. It said many such states had been subject to boycotts or retaliation, and the tendency of special excise taxes on out-of-state products to spread constituted "a serious disruption of internal trade and a bar to complete economic recovery."

Quarantines Deterrent

Quarantines at state borders on plants, animals and agricultural products were applied to prevent spread of disease and insect pests but, said the report, "the study of quarantine legislation shows a bewildering variety of regulations which entomologists, veterinarians and other competent experts seem to be unable to justify on biological grounds. . . .

"Many entomologists and nurserymen regard most of these measures as trade barriers, in that they make it more costly or more difficult to ship plants in interstate commerce than in intrastate commerce, without improving the quality of the product from a biological standpoint."

Thirty-five states have one or more laws placing restrictions on products of out-of-state nurseries on other than biological grounds, the report added.

Twenty-seven states erected legal barriers on wine to protect home grape growers and wineries, the report said.

Canadian Railways Deficit $54,314,196

OTTAWA (CP)—The annual report of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar year 1938, tabled in the House of Commons by Transport Minister Howe, showed a deficit of $54,314,196, compared to $42,345,868 in 1937, after payment of all other charges except charges to proprietor's equity.

Operating expenses were cut $4,813,546 during the year despite a heavy increase in wage and material costs, according to the report by S. J. Hungerford, Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways.

New Haven Shows Deficit Of $553,040 in February

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—The New Haven Railroad reported a deficit of $553,040 during February as compared with $1,264,467 for the like month in 1938, giving the company a loss of $946,897 for 1939 so far.

Gross revenues for last month were placed at $5,997,043, an increase of $715,249 or 13.5 per cent over February, 1938. Freight revenue increased $650,039 or 24.3 per cent and passenger income $26,538 or 1.3 per cent.

Total operating expenses increased $48,435 or 1.1 per cent. After taxes, equipment and joint facility rents, the report showed a net railway operating income of $384,083, an increase of $631,756.

For the two months ended Feb. 28, 1939, gross revenue amounted to $12,475,628, an increase of $1,381,983 or 12.5 per cent cent over the same period last year.

Automobile Production Drops Off During Week

DETROIT (AP) — Ward's reports said today that automobile and truck production during the current week dropped to 85,890 units as compared with 89,400 last week.

The decrease was attributed to manufacturers balancing their schedules against orders and field stocks, a usual practice in the final week of the month. Unseasonable weather was cited as a restricting factor in the sales fields.

The corresponding week last year saw a production of 57,500 units.

Gimbel Brothers Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Gimbel Brothers, Inc., and subsidiary companies, for the year 1938 reported net income of $437,531 after charges, equal to $2.22 a share on the cumulative $5 preferred stock. This compared with net income of $2,278,709, equal after annual preferred dividend requirements to $1.12 a sommon share in 1937. Sales in 1938 totaled $87,963,346, against $100,080,575 in 1937.

U. S. Debt Exceeds $40,000,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Treasury's debt has passed the $40,000,000,000 mark, coming within $5,000,000,000 of the statutory limit.

Although the Administration has considered increasing the legal debt ceiling to $50,000,000,000, it has decided against asking Congress to make the change this year.

The debt, largest in the nation's history, now is equivalent to approximately $305 per person. A year ago, the $37,556,302,000 debt equaled $289.17 per capita.

Home Construction Awards Seen Well Above a Year Ago

The value of residential construction contract awards for the first three months of 1939 will be well above the corresponding period of 1938, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. This improvement should exceed the increase registered in the final quarter of 1938. As a result of the gains recorded in the latter part of 1938, the value of residential awards for that year rose to $986,000,000, some 9 per cent above the 1937 figure.

"The sharp uptrend in home construction, witnessed over the past several months, is attributed to the general business revival and to the stimuli provided by the liberalized rules of the Federal Housing Administration," states the analysis. "An additional new impetus is now appearing in the form of lower interest rates on FHA insured home mortgages. Important New York City savings banks have recently initiated reductions to 4½ per cent. This policy is likely to spread to other sections of the country. Although the current sharp rate of gain in residential construction should not extend beyond the near term, the trend promises to remain strongly upward.

"Operations in the commercial, factory, and public utility construction fields should also rise substantially this year. On the other hand, little may be expected from the United States Housing Authority's slum clearance program, as its operations are not expected to reach a major scale until next year.

"It is feared, in some quarters, that the sharp expansion in building activity may stimulate an undue increase in construction costs which, in turn, would threaten to check the uptrend. It is generally admitted that the rapid rise in costs, witnessed in the early part of 1937, significantly contributed to the subsequent decline in building activity. Building material manufacturers and labor unions are aware of this danger, and thus, costs are not likely to rise more than gradually."

Morgan Co. Deposits Somewhat Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The international banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., including Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, reported in a condition statement as of March 31 deposits of $514,978,543, compared with $521,164,653 as of December 31.

Holdings of U. S. Government securities increased to $333,488,583 from $298,529,130 and cash on hand and on deposit in banks decreased to $119,590,562 from $164,137,704. Total assets were stated to be $570,640,379, against $582,343,544 at the close of 1938.

Excess Reserves Rise $160,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board announced the lendable excess reserves of banks increased $160,000,000 to a total of $3,520,000,000 in the week ended March 29.

The increase was due to Treasury purchases of gold and expenditures for other purposes. The increase was in accordance with a trend interrupted in the previous week by the withdrawal of money by persons and corporations to pay March 15 income tax installments.

American Woolen Co. Re-elects 3 Directors

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Three directors—William B. Warner and John E. Rousmaniere of New York and Robert H. Montgomery of Boston—were re-elected by stockholders of the American Woolen Company in annual meeting. Frank S. Connett of New York was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. Montgomery, Clerk.

It was voted to cancel 12,485 shares of preferred stock acquired for the purpose of reduced capitalization, leaving the preferred capitalization at 355,700 shares at $100 par value.

The report of President Moses Pendleton showed a loss of $4,911,503 in 1938, compared with $1,854,902 lost in 1937, but it pointed to a sharp increase in sales in the last half of the year which resulted in a moderate profit during the last three months.

Feb. Canadian Imports Decline Below a Year Ago

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's imports in February dropped to 40,380,234 from $46,951,618 in February, 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The United States was the leading contributor, with a total of $27,016,170, compared with $31,185,758, while the United Kingdom was second, with $7,230,343, against $8,791,986.

Other leading contributors with figures for February, 1938, in brackets: Germany, $600,393 ($569,277); British India, $747,628 ($615,898); Straits Settlements, $453,177 ($480,788); Belgium, $444,112 ($496,530); Australia, $351,645 ($387,564); New Zealand, $311,973 ($514,040); Colombia, $283,041 ($40,467); China, $211,925 ($186,282); France, $299,800 ($401,194); Japan, $257,138 ($275,544).

Difficult Cotton Problem Is Now Facing Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Congress is wrestling with the cotton problem again: wrestling with a problem complicated by subsidy-fixed prices, domestic and foreign over-production, dwindling export markets and world crisis, all applied to a crop upon which a significant portion of the United States depends for subsistence.

President Roosevelt's proposal last week for a bounty on cotton exports to force them at a cut-rate into world consumption again has not been seriously considered in Congress yet, and no legislation to carry out the plan has been introduced. On the contrary, a bill of very different nature, the Smith-Bankhead Bill, will shortly be debated by the Senate, and its sponsors have high hopes of pushing it through there.

Smith vs. Roosevelt Plan

It provides for opening up the present stores of Government loan cotton, about 11,300,000 bales, to release no more than 3,000,000 bales to farmers at a price of 3 cents a pound. This cotton could then be sold in the domestic or foreign market at cut rates but with a substantial profit to the farmer. In return, farmers would be required to limit their coming crops to a stipulated quota. They would receive a subsidy in future of 3 cents a pound.

The Smith-Bankhead Bill has the advantage of opening up the loan cotton hoard and free American cotton markets to meet world competition. It also requires something from the farmer in return for what he gets. But it also starts again a direct crop subsidy, and its cost would be about $225,000,000 in the first year.

President Roosevelt's plan also frees the loan cotton, forcing it abroad at cut prices. It does not touch directly the over-production problem. It is regarded by critics as violating the objectives of the Hull trade program both regarding forced exports and special quota protection from cheap textile manufacturers. But according to the President's estimate, it is much less expensive than alternate plans, costing $15,000,000 up to Aug. 1, and between $60,000,000 and $90,000,000 in following years.

Representative Marvin Jones, (D) Texas chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, outlined over the week end an approach which is somewhat of a compromise between the President's proposal and the Smith-Bankhead Bill, and when the time comes in the House his synthesis may offer a way out. He proposes: (1) Subsidize the domestic use of cotton; (2) pay necessary losses and release some of the cotton from the loan barriers so that it may flow into world markets on a world-price basis; (3) apply a quota to prevent the flow-back of cut-rate cotton products.

The seriousness of cotton as a national problem is emphasized by the latest figures. Domestic mill consumption is the only bright spot in the picture, being one-third greater in February than in the same month last year, with March continuing at a rate possibly higher than February.

But sales abroad continue to drag bottom. For the seven months ending in February, exports were 42 per cent less than in the first seven months of last season. However, foreign consumption of American cotton has dropped by only one-sixth, with the result that foreign stocks of American cotton are very low. It is almost as if foreign buyers are waiting for the release of cut-price cotton from the loan-cotton hoard, either through the Roosevelt or the Smith-Bankhead plans.

Need to Free Present Stocks

Nearly all approaches to the cotton problem emphasize the need for freeing present stocks of loan cotton. Here the most striking paradox of the situation prevails. On March 1, domestic stocks of American cotton totaled a little less than 16,750,000 running bales, 2,000,000 bales larger than a year ago, which was the previous record and 54 per cent higher than the 10-year average.

Approximately 11,250,000 bales, or 67 per cent of total domestic stocks of American cotton, consisted of Government loan stocks. Consequently, domestic stocks of "free" American cotton on March 1 totaled only about 5,500,000 bales, compared with 8,250,000 bales last year and a 10-year average of 7,350,000 bales.

In short, cotton is pent-up behind an artificial dam which maintains the price in the United States but blocks export trade. The estimated total world stocks of "free" American cotton, as of March 1 this year, are about 7,333,000 bales, which is 3,750,000 bales less than a year ago, making them the record smallest in more than 15 years and 32 per cent less than the 10-year average.

Thus the world has real need of American cotton, has a real deficiency. The problem before Congress, it is argued, thus becomes one of cutting a hole in the Government-loan dam without entirely destroying the price-protection given to American cotton farmers.

Cincinnati Seeks Unlisted Trading in Six Stocks

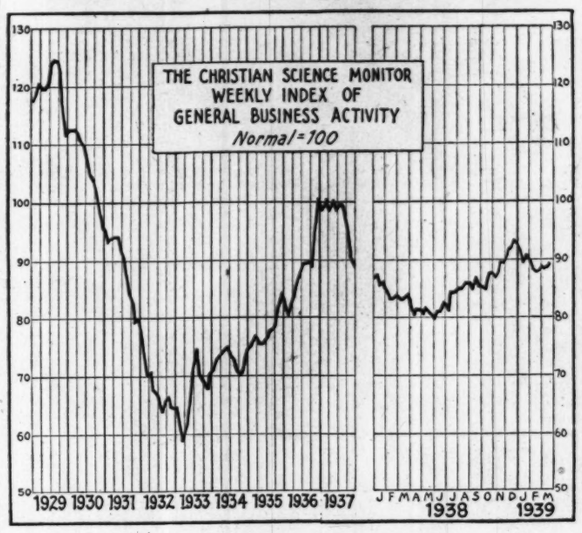
CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati Stock Exchange applied to the Securities Exchange Commission for unlisted trading privileges here in the common stocks of six large corporations, all of them listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The application, signed by Joseph B. Reynolds, President, requests permission for regular and odd-lot trading in American Rolling Mill Co., Columbia Gas & Electric, City Ice and Fuel, General Motors, Standard Brands, and Timken Roller Bearing issues.

Spicer Net Off Sharply

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Spicer Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries reported for 1938 a net profit of $296,874. This compares with $1,292,709 in 1937. Plants are located in Toledo, Pottstown and Reading, Pa., Canada, England and France.

Monitor Index of Business Resumes Its Upward Course



Following a brief interruption in the first part of March, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity resumed the advance which was begun at the end of February. From the level of 89.1 on March 18 the index rose to 89.6 (prel.) on March 25, the highest point since the last week in January. This compared with 83.8 on March 26, 1938.

Two components, miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits for selected cities outside financial centers, contributed to the rise while electric power production dropping from the previous week's level partially offset their gains.

The increases in bank debits and carloadings in the miscellaneous group exceeded expectations for a seasonal rise and carried the adjusted figures to the highest levels since the end of January.

Output of electricity continued to decline but the decrease for the week was greater-than-anticipated on a seasonal basis and the adjusted index dropped off hitting the lowest level since the middle of January. However, the fluctuations of recent weeks have been within a relatively narrow range, and the index is holding moderately below the year's high.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 25,* 1939	Mar. 18, 1939	Mar. 26, 1938
Combined index	89.6	89.1	83.8
Bank debits outside NYC	84.8	83.6	79.8
Elec power production	94.4	95.1	87.6
Misc carloadings	84.1	82.6	80.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Probably thousands of chart-readers were looking at the tape on Thursday when the market was getting down round the 136½ level on the Dow-Jones industrials, thinking that if it went through that level—the low of the January break—then for sure we were in a bear market.

And as sometimes happens, the market plunged down through that figure with hardly a stop. It was 140 Thursday morning. At Thursday's close it was right on the nose of 136½. Friday morning it stayed there for two hours. Then it plunged to 132, on accelerating volume. Volume in the last hour Friday was 820,000 shares.

Friday evening margin clerks toiled to get out calls for collateral. Saturday morning the market faced heavy margin distress selling. London was closed and no one knew what Hitler would broadcast at 11:45.

Was It a Selling Climax?

Somebody, somewhere, seemed to have concluded that the long-awaited show-down had come in Europe, that the distress selling here had reached its climax, and that it was time to buy. "Pivotals" opened sharply up on volume that set the tape back two minutes before the market had been open ten minutes. A little selling wave started about 11 o'clock; but it got nowhere. The market quieted, waiting for the Hitler address, which never came. The precipitous selling seemed over.

Friday's turnover of 2,888,000 shares had been the largest for any day since November 10, two days before the peak of the 1938 bull market. Friday itself was the anniversary of the selling climax which ended the 1937-1938 bear market and began the late bull market.

It was very difficult to suppose that the selling of the last fortnight has been entirely the result of the European troubles. There has, true, been a feeling that this time, as in September, something definite must happen before the crisis ends, and that perhaps the Prime Minister's speech ending appeasement was that something.

London Market Steady

Yet the London market last week, close to the trouble, had no such sinking spells as New York. The foreign exchange markets have had no such violent gyrations, even though this may be partly explained by the greater strength of the British Exchange Equalization Fund since January, and the much improved financial position in France. Nor did commodities make their usual response to war scares. Wheat was again quiet, and cotton moved almost entirely on the Washington news. The sharp fall in hides was easily explained by its usual sensitiveness to the stock market.

Business does not improve, and stock prices have been based on improvement. The over-all seasonally adjusted indices have no lift; they keep inching downward. Last week, for instance, automobile output was unseasonally down because retail sales have been disappointing and so retail inventories are accumulating and production schedules have had to be revised downward. April output had been expected to reach 400,000 cars: now the prediction is 350,000 to 375,000.

Auto Buying Slows Down

It would be quaint to assume that automobile output is the Atlas that supports the structure of business confidence, just as it was quaint of the SEC a year ago to suppose that a few short-sellers in the stock market pulled the psychological props from under the whole American economy. However, this slowdown in retail sales is thought here to be a possible reflection of general uncertainty created by the European situation and by the stock market which, it will be remembered, lifted confidence by its bootstraps last June and may be pulling it down in the same way now.

Perhaps Europe depresses the market, which depresses business, or depresses business which depresses the stock market, or Europe depresses both. Looked at any way, however, the decline is a fact, and so is the momentum, or what chart-readers call the trend. It is down since November. It is making a zigzag again. The present point seems to be one of the lower levels of the zigzag—i. e. there might be a brisk rally from here, then another drop.

A sign of the times appeared on Thursday, when prices began to fade away so sharply, yet inexplicably, that floor traders began phoning frantically around to find out "what's the news? What's depressing the market?" Since nobody had an adequate answer, the story got around that Major Angas was depressing it.

Besides the questionable business outlook there was the dismal political outlook—no appeasement, no concessions, no tax changes. Leon Henderson is being talked of in Robert M. Hutchins' place as William Douglas' successor to the SEC. He would, if possible, be even less liked in the Street.

Brokerage Men Punished

When log-rolling jammed and the city congressmen voted out the parity payments and the farm people voted downward the PWA fill-in appropriation, traders lugubriously concluded that business would neither have its cake nor be able to eat it—that it was to get neither appeasement nor pump-priming.

Sequel to last year's fantastic story of investment trust looting was the punishment inflicted last week by the Exchange's Board of Governors, after record-length deliberations, on two partners of Paine, Webber & Co. They were not dishonest, but careless. For the first time, the Exchange through its new rule about "allied members" can punish non-member or office partners.

The technique of trust-busting was this. The adventurers brought collateral and borrowed money from Paine, Webber. The would-be looters paid this money to the controllers of the little investment trusts as purchase price for the controlling interest. Then they took the trust's portfolio and pledged part of it with the brokerage firm in place of the original collateral. Then they sold some more of the trust's portfolio and paid off the loan. It was ingenious but dishonest, because the portfolio belonged to all the stockholders and not merely to those who owned the controlling shares.

Gold Stock Jumps

Monetary gold stock jumped another $85,000,000; apparently some of the earmarked gold here was sold to the Treasury, as this $85,000,000 was in excess of actual imports. Excess reserves are about to spring upward again after sticking round $3,400,000,000 for many weeks. They rose last week to $3,520,000,000.

Government bonds dipped slightly at the end of the week in sympathy with the stock market, but the loss was slight and followed new highs on Monday when their turnover on the Stock Exchange was the biggest for any trading day since late September. One of the big banks here is said to have recently turned for the first time toward the buying side of long-term governments.

Anent commodities, the Year Book of the Commodity Research Bureau here, which appears today, is unique. With "five tons of facts in five pounds of book" it has 624 pages, including 120 charts, some carrying prices back 150 years, on 50 commodities, plus numerous special commodities studies, including a long piece on "understanding the futures markets," and on "war and commodities." For each commodity there is Background, 1938 history, Statistics, and Charts. This correspondent helped edit the text.

Steel Operations Drop 1 Point To 54½ P C Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined 1 point to 54½ per cent of mill capacity, according the magazine Steel.

"Absence of expected improvement in steel demand during March tends to cloud the outlook for the new quarter," says the report. "With only a few exceptions, last month's business did no more than hold its own at the February rate, and in some instances a decrease occurred. Small variations in steel buying the past 30 days are reflected in the scant improvement in ingot output during March.

"Nevertheless, ingot production the first quarter increased nearly 70 per cent over the corresponding 1938 period, despite a progressively smaller gain comparred with a year ago as the quarter advanced. The decrease from the like period of 1937 was more than 35 per cent.

Pig Iron Output Up

"Daily average pig iron production in March is estimated at 77,182 tons, compared with 73,578 tons in February and 47,426 tons in March, 1938. The gain over last least year was nearly 63 per cent. Total output the first quarter was 6,628,235 tons, an increase of 57 per cent over the 4,221,406 tons produced a year ago.

"Disposition of steel users to restrict orders to early needs is seen in the decrease in size of individual purchases the past month. In the East, finished steel sales in March were slightly ahead of February, but some producers did 65 per cent of the month's business in the first half, indicative of the letdown the past two weeks.

"A letdown in sheet and strip buying reflects to a large extent the continuation of slow demand from the automobile industry. Motorcar assemblies last week declined about 3,400 units to 85,980, following four consecutive weekly increases. Output a year ago was 57,500 units.

"March production was more than 60 per cent ahead of the 1938 month. With the exception of last year assemblies were the smallest for March since 1934 and almost 5 per cent below the March average for the past five years."

Some Centers More Active

Last week's decrease in ingot production occurred in the face of heavier operations at some centers. Pittsburgh increased 1 point to 49 per cent; Wheeling was up 3 to 66 per cent; Buffalo rose 4½ points to 42; and Detroit advanced 2 to 74; Eastern Pennsylvania was unchanged at 40 per cent and Cleveland held at 52½.

On the other hand, Chicago was down 3 points to 53½ and Youngstown dropped 4 points to 50. Reductions in other districts included 16 points to 62 at Birmingham, 15 points to 50 in New England, 4 points at Cincinnati to 51 and 14½ points at St. Louis to 43.

Scrap prices are fairly steady, despite an easier tone than prevailed a few weeks ago. The scrap composite is unchanged at $15.04. Finished steel prices are holding, the composite standing at $56.50.

Tax Collections Exceed Estimates

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—March income tax collections have run over $500,000,000, exceeding by more than $75,000,000 the sum figured on by President Roosevelt in his budget estimates.

Today's Treasury statement disclosed that on March 28, three days before the month's end, $501,068,010 had been checked into the Government's till.

Although above budget estimates, the collections lagged behind March, 1938, returns when $723,000,000 was received in income taxes.

The reficit for the fiscal year which began last July 1 amounts to $2,321,905,448.

Borrowing to pay for the deficit boosted the public debt to a new high of $39,972,052,542.

Joins G. M.

Charles F. Darlington, Jr.

After four years as Assistant Chief of the Division of Trade Agreements of the United States Department of State has become Foreign Exchange Manager for General Motors Overseas Operations.

Shell President Warns Oil Firms On 'Gas' Production

NEW YORK (AP)—An "unfavorable" year profitwise for oil companies is seen by R. G. A. Van Der Woude, President of Shell Union Oil Corp., unless a halt is called to "excessive production of crude oil and refinery runs of gasoline."

Recalling that building of heavy inventories a year or so ago led to weakening of the price structure, Mr. Van Der Woude said in the annual report to stockholders:

"The experience of the industry in 1937-38 seems to have been to large extent forgotten and excessive production and refinery runs, since the commencement of 1939, have once more caused gasoline stocks to accumulate at a rate which, if not remedied, will result in an unbalanced gasoline inventory position at the commencement of the consuming season.

"It is hoped that a way will be found to overcome the present difficulties without interfering with the healthy competitive spirit which . . . has created a great industry."

The company and subsidiaries, for the year 1938 reported net income of $11,318,423 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 72 cents a common share, against $20,668,880 or $1.44 a common share in 1937.

The consolidated surplus on December 31, 1938, amounted to $17,661,532. The consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 1938, shows total current assets of $113,766,144, a ratio of 3.99 to 1 against current liabilities of $29,138,331.

Cash and U. S. Government securities at December 31, 1938, amounted to $46,080,659 compared with $15,967,669 at December 31, 1937. The report states that in order to strengthen its cash resources, the Company negotiated with an insurance company a loan of $25,000,000 for which it issued its 15-year debentures due June 1, 1953, bearing an interest rate of 3¾ per cent.

The Company collected and paid for Federal, State and Municipal taxes a total of $77,658,966, equivalent to 92 cents per barrel of crude processed, against net operating income of 13 cents per barrel, the report pointed out. Corresponding figures for 1937 were 91 cents and 24 cents, respectively.

American Encaustic Sales Up

NEW YORK—Sales of American Encaustic Tiling Co., Inc., during the first quarter of 1939 will be about 30 per cent higher than in like 1938 period, Malcolm A. Schweiker, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting This increase in sales volume, he added, likely will be reflected in putting the company on a profitable basis for the period. In 1938, the company reported a loss of around $26,000 for the initial quarter.

War Fears Still Agitate Europe's Financial Scene

LONDON (AP) — War fears were reflected in the zigzag pattern of London stock trading throughout the past week despite feeble rallies and a slight hardening of the market Friday upon announcement of the British-French pledge to back Polish independence with arms.

The London market's slightly firmer tone appeared before Friday's long slide in Wall Street Prices.

The reaction to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration was seized upon as a bit of optimism in striking contrast with other developments.

The flight of gold to the United States thus far in 1939, according to one estimate, now exceeds £150,000,000, ($750,000,000). In all of 1938 £400,000,000 ($2,000,000,000) was shipped to the United States.

Concern Over Future

Another index of concern over the European future was seen in the high price the British government was forced to pay for borrowings. The Treasury bill rate jumped to the highest point since April 1932.

A few bursts of activity followed such rallying points as the British decision to double its territorial army, but the improvement was not maintained and prices slumped slightly further at each recession.

Price levels, however, in both the industrial and domestic rail group as well as the badly hit high grade group were slightly higher than the lows touched in the September crisis.

Market prices opened steady Monday on favorable reaction to Mussolini's Sunday speech. The levels failed to hold overnight and Chamberlain's statement that the government's efforts to halt Hitler "went a great deal further than consultation" was too late to bolster the market that day.

Full realization of the probable cost of further army expansion, which some thought might necessitate government borrowing beyond the already proposed total of £350,000,000 ($1,750,000,000), brought a slump in high grade issues Thursday.

Chamberlain's momentous announcement Friday was just in time to start a reaction in market prices which had been hardening all day. A slight further improvement came at the close.

Budget Deficit £12,714,000

The close of the ordinary 1938-39 budget with a deficit of £12,714,000 ($63,570,000) Friday did not cause much concern in financial circles, though it was not regarded as auspicious for the make-up of the forthcoming budget.

Revenue at £927,285,000 ($4,636,425,000) was increased about £55,000,000 ($110,000,000) over 1937, but it was still £17,465,000 ($87,325,000) less than expected. Expenditures of £939,999,000 ($4,699,995,000) were £4,400,000 ($22,000,000) below estimates.

What worried financial circles was how the new budget would be framed, for although actual revenue in 1938-39 would cover published estimates of the new year's requirements, there have been further commitments during the past week on behalf of air raid precautions, the territorial army and shipping for an estimated total of £30,000,000 ($150,000,000.)

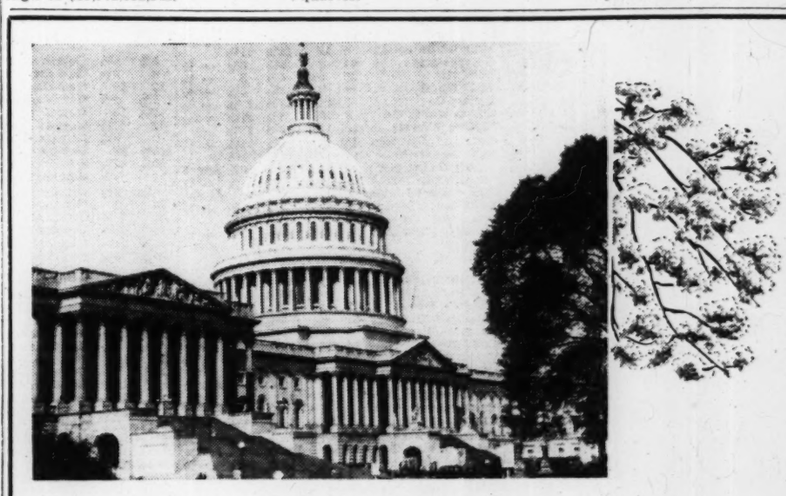
After a quiet week, the Paris Bourse showed an unexpected rally upon Chamberlain's declaration.

Amsterdam showed no notable change during the week, quotations maintaining a steady level with satisfactory resistance.

The Berlin Boerse was more lively than it had been for some time. There were a number of small advances, among them Dye Trust, which improved two points to 150¾ and Mines Mannesman which advanced 2⅛ to 111¾. The Boerse remained firm Saturday after Chamberlain's statement.

War Condition in Contract

NEW YORK (AP)—A contract between the Eastman Kodak Company and a syndicate handling the sale of Eastman stock, made public today, stipulated that the agreement would be voided if war broke out between Great Britain or France and Germany or Italy before 3 p. m., April 27.



Visit Washington in Cherry Blossom Time

Our national capital is especially beautiful in early spring, when the famous cherry trees are in bloom. They make an added attraction to the city which is always attractive and interesting to every American, and to visitors from all parts of the world. Hotel and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will help you plan your trip to Washington this spring.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,400,000
Saturday's sales	1,558,430
1939 volume to date	65,186,077
1938 volume to date	62,529,390

Upturn in Stock Market Is Halted By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The stock market snapped into an early recovery drive today and, for a while, extended Saturday's rally by fractions to more than 2 points.

Profit-taking soon made the going more difficult and extreme advances were substantially reduced or canceled near the final hour.

Dealings were fastest in the morning, dwindling as selling came into the list. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,400,000 shares.

Wall Street, with eyes glued almost entirely on Europe, seemed to have shaken off much of the nervousness that culminated in last week's slump. The less than expected belligerency of Hitler's Saturday speech, which came after the close, was a helpful influence.

At the same time, brokers said, business and Washington news continued to provide scant inspiration for potential buyers, although hopes were expressed a turn for the better on these fronts was more than a possibility.

Stocks principally favored included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Great Northern, American Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Western Union, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Philip Morris, U. S. Gypsum, J. I. Case, and Texas Corp.

With rights for the company's New Stock offering being traded for the first time today, Eastman Kodak was an exception with a drop of about 5 points.

Tilting higher in the curb were Grumman Aircraft, Lockheed, American Gas, Lake Shore, Niles-Bement-Pond, and Royal Typewriter.

Bonds Advance

A strong U. S. Government list helped keep other bonds in the advancing column in today's market, although profit taking on Saturday's rise was evident here and there.

Toward the final hour Federal loans were up as much as 17/32 of a point, with longer term maturities the most active. Lacking concrete news to account for the renewed vigor of Treasury obligations, bond men suggested an overflow of funds from stocks and corporate bonds might account for the upsurge.

Corporate issues maintaining gains of fractions to a point or so included Walworth 4s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, New York Central 5s and Great Northern 4s. Down as much were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Alleghany 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Foreign dollar bonds were featured by a rise of nearly two points in Copenhagen 5s and 4½s.

Wheat Prices Fall In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Increased world wheat shipments and improved domestic prospects came to the fore as grain market factors today, causing prices here to slump as much as a cent.

Buying credited to exporters and mills helped to wipe away about half of the loss before the market closed, however.

Wheat finished ⅞-1⅛ lower than Saturday, May 67¼-⅜, July 67⅛-¼; corn ⅜-⅝ down, May 47-47⅛, July 48½-⅝; oats ¼-½ down.

Anaconda Subsidiaries Show Declines in 1938 Net

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Two important subsidiaries of Anaconda Copper Mining Co., made the following financial statements for 1938:

Chile Copper Co. reported consolidated net income before depletion of $12,907,459, or $2.92 a share, compared with $22,378,866, or $5.07 a share, in 1937;

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. reported net loss of $97,881 compared with net profit of $1,985,242, or $4.70 a share, in 1937.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices closed firm today, with business restricted owing to political factors and the forthcoming Easter holidays. British funds, oils and mining issues moved higher and copper shares were in demand. Leading oil issues were well supported and the metal, aircraft and motor groups moved ahead. Foreign bonds were generally firm and trans-Atlantics finished steady.

Paris—The Bourse had a strong tone in late dealings and rentes gained 125 to 245 centimes. Bank of France moved up 185 francs. Royal Dutch 150 and Suez Canal was active and more than 500 francs higher.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed weak, 1½ to 1¾d. net lower today after a brisk trading session. Less apprehension over the foreign political situation, higher world shipments and limited millers' demand for cash grain were reflected in the liquidating movement.

Financial Briefs

Federal gift taxes brought in $34,698,000 revenue in 1938, according to The Associated Press.

George Holzman of the bond department of the Chase National Bank has devised a series of tables for bond traders designed to show at a glance the dollars and cents equivalent to variations in yield basis of bonds. The tables are computed to cover variations of .05 per cent in basis and are available in a book form called "Values of .05 Per Cent Yield Differentials."

Capital expenditures for locomotives, freight and passenger cars and other equipment in 1938 were approximately one-third of those in 1937, reports the Association of American Railroads.

Steelman & Birkins have prepared an analysis of Houdry Process Corporation, owners of the "Houdry Process" involving the treatment of crude oil and its derivatives by the catalytic method.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	33	33	33	+1
11	7	Adams Exp (.20e)	27	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
25	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	22	21½	22	Apr 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+2½
65⅜	46½	Air Reduction (1a)	19	49½	45¾	47	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10	8⅞	Alaska Juneau (1)	*27	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	14	1	⅞	⅞	
12¾	7	Alleghany pf xw	4	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	8¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	21	10	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
13⅜	6¾	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	8½	7½	7½	
19	11⅝	Alleghany pr pf	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¾
28¼	16½	Allegheny-Lud Steel	39	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ½
11½	6⅞	Allen Industries	4	8	8	8	—1
193	160	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	165	161	163	—3
13⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	4	10⅝	10½	10½	Mar31
13⅜	10⅛	Allied Mills (¾e)	5	11	10¾	10¾	+ ½
11⅜	7½	Allied Stores	63	8½	7⅞	8	— ¼
70	59¼	Allied St pf (5)	6	59¾	59¼	59¼	Apr 1
48¾	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼g)	38	36¾	34⅛	35¼	— ¼
19⅞	14¾	Alpha P Cem (¾g)	5	15⅛	14¾	15	Apr 1
23⅝	9	Amal Leather	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
19	15	Amal Leather pf	1	15	15	15	Mar29
69½	56⅜	Amerada Corp (2)	7	58½	57	57	— ½
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	3	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
17¾	11½	Am Bank Note (.20g)	9	13⅞	13½	13½	
8	4	Am Bosch	10	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Brake Sh (¼g)	9	37½	35	36½	— ½
100⅜	84	Am Can (4)	15	87	85⅛	87	+1½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Mar30
35	19¾	Am Car & Fdy	35	23⅜	22¼	22¾	+ ¾
55	35	Am Car pf (2½g)	7	38¾	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
24½	14¾	Am Ch & Cabl (.15g)	27	17	15⅜	16	— ½
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 2
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
11⅞	7½	Am Coml Alcohol	10	8	7½	8	Apr 1
10½	7½	Am Crystal Sugar	6	8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	18	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅜	2½	Am & For Power	14	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
16½	10½	Am & F P $6 pf	1	12¾	12	12	
20½	14	Am & F P $7 pf	17	16¼	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	6	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7	7	7	+ ¾
15	12¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Leather	9	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
34¼	29⅞	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Mar31
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	8	44⅛	44	44	
2	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
7¾	4⅜	Am International	16	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅛
30⅜	17⅛	Am Locomotive	19	19¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
79½	51	Am Locomot pf	2	53	52½	52½	— ⅜
15¾	11½	Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
4½	2½	Am M & Metal	10	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
40⅛	29⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	21	31¾	30	30¾	+ ⅛
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar27
7	4⅛	Am Power & Lt	51	5	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	37	Am P&L $6 pf (1⅛k)	18	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ½
44¾	32½	Am P&L $5 pf (1¼k)	13	35¼	34	34	
18⅜	11½	Am Rad & St S	98	13⅜	12¼	12½	— ½
22¾	13¾	Am Roll Mill	57	15¾	14¾	14¾	
72½	56	Am Roll Mill pf	1	56	56	56	
15⅜	12½	Am Safe Razor (1.20)	11	13	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
20	11¾	Am Seating (½e)	11	13½	13	13	+ ½
53⅝	36⅛	Am Smelt & R (½g)	51	39⅛	38¼	38½	+ ⅞
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	—1⅛
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Apr 1
44	22	Am Steel Fdrs	53	25⅞	23½	24	— ⅜
13½	8½	Am Stores	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+1½
22½	16	Am Sugar Ref	14	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81⅓	81½	81½	Apr 1
18½	16⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	156½	154¼	155½	+ ⅝
87½	79⅞	Am Tobacco (5)	9	82	81½	81½	+1½
89¾	81¼	Am Tob B (5)	19	84½	82½	83⅜	+ ⅞
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Mar30
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	23	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅞	Am Water Wks	81	10⅜	9½	9¾	— ⅛
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	Mar29
6¾	4	Am Woolen	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
43½	29	Am Woolen pf	9	31	30½	31	+ ¼
7¾	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	37	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	7	25	25	25	Mar31
36¼	23⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	204	26⅛	24⅝	25	+ ¼
54⅞	42	Anchor W & C	1	42	42	42	— ¼
20¼	16⅝	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	*2	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
15⅜	10½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Apr 1
2½	2	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Apr 1
29½	22	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	23⅜	22	22	Mar31
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	3	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ½
6⅛	4	Armour Ill	30	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
52	38	Armour Ill pr pf	5	39	38	38	— ⅛
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mar31
58	36½	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	10	40¾	39	39	— ¼
13	9¼	Arnold Const (⅜g)	8	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
10⅜	6	Artloom Corp	15	7⅛	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Assd Dry Goods	15	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	Apr 1
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar28
36	32½	Associates Inv (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	Mar31
42⅞	26⅜	Atch T & SF	65	29¾	28½	29¼	+1
71	58	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	5	59¼	59	59	
30⅛	15¼	Atl Coast Line	20	20¼	17½	18¼	— ¼
10⅛	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	7	6½	7	Apr 1
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	2	12	12	12	
23½	19¾	Atl Refining (1)	11	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	108	108	108	Apr 1
8⅞	7⅛	Atlas Corp (½e)	14	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44¼	44	44	Apr 1
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅜	60⅜	Mar31
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	— ¼
4⅝	3	Auburn Auto	4	3½	3	3	
3⅞	2⅛	Aust Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	Aviation Corp	107	6	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
		B					
17⅜	10⅝	Bald Loco ct	68	12¾	11⅜	11⅞	— ½
8⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	41	6¼	5½	5¾	+ ½
10⅜	6	Balt & Ohio pf	10	7½	7	7	+ ½
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar31
21½	12½	Barber Asphalt	15	14¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
13	7	Barker Bros	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
19½	13½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	15	14¼	14¼	
21¼	16⅞	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	10	18½	17¾	17¾	+ ½
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar10
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	122	122	122	Mar28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
73⅝	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar
29¾	18⅝	Bendix Aviation	93	21¾	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅜
21½	18½	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	8	19⅜	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
52¾	50	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½g)	2	50	49½	49½	— ½
57½	48¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	51	50	50	+1
80	58¾	Beth Steel	146	63½	60⅞	62¾	+ ¾
18	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	111¼	110½	110½	+ ½
27	19	Bigelow-Sanford	1	18	18	18	—1
22⅛	15½	Black & Decker (1)	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
17¾	10	Blaw-Knox	15	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	20⅜	Boeing Airplane	40	23¼	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
28½	21	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	6	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	5	15½	15⅜	15½	Apr 1
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	36	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
32	21	Borg Warner (¾g)	48	24⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	13¼	Boston & Maine	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
27¾	23	Bower Roll B (2)	9	25¾	25	25¼	+1¼
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Bridgeport Brass	32	11⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	19	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	72	23	21	21⅝	+1
39½	32	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	34	34	34	+2
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45	44	44	+1
2	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10	5⅛	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13⅞	7¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	16	9⅜	8⅞	8	+ ½
43½	31½	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	34	33	33	+1
19⅜	14⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	7	15½	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1½g)	1	35	35	35	Mar31
14⅞	10½	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	4	12	11¼	11¼	
13⅛	8	Bucyrus-Erie	28	9	8¼	8½	— ¼
8	4½	Budd Mfg	62	5⅜	4¾	5	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅛	Budd Wheel	12	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
30	18	Bullard Co	8	21	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	9	28	26¾	27½	+1½
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	18	13½	12¾	13¾	
18⅜	14	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	14	15	14½	14½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Bush Terminal	14	1½	1½	1½	
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct new	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 1
9⅛	6⅞	Butler Bros (.15g)	9	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20	20	20	Mar31
4¼	3	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅝	Byers (AM) Co	10	9	8½	8½	
17⅞	12⅛	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
		C					
19⅛	15¼	Calif Packing	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
50¼	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¼	50½	50¼	Mar30
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	19	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
89⅜	51½	Calumet & Hec	21	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅜	Campbell Wyant	9	12½	11¼	11½	— ⅜
20⅜	14	Can Dry G Ale	24	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3¾	Canad Pacific	37	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	—1
7⅜	5¾	Capital Ad A	1	6	6	6	Apr 1
20½	13⅞	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	15	15	15	+1⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
94½	70½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	7	76½	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅞
55	38½	Caterpil Tractor (2)	29	44	42½	43⅛	+1⅜
107⅛	103½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105	103½	103½	Mar27
24⅜	15	Celanese Corp	45	18	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
96	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19⅛	11¼	Celotex Corp	21	14⅜	13	13	— ¾
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
5¼	2½	Cent Foundry	21	3¼	3	3	
9½	5	Cent RR NJ	2	8⅜	8	8	Mar31
5½	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	10	4¼	4	4	Mar31
5½	3¾	Century Rib M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 1
52⅞	36¾	Cerro de Pas (1g)	9	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅝
13	7½	Certain-teed Prod	32	9	8	8	
30	21	Champ Pap & F	1	23	21½	21½	+ ½
11	7	Checker Cab	3	8	7	7	Apr 1
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	48	33¾	32⅝	33¼	+ ¾
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88½	87½	88½	
25½	19	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
3⅝	3⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Mar28
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 1
1	½	Chi & N West	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	Chi & N West pf	16	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 1
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13½	9⅜	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	12	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ½
1⅜	1⅜	Chi M St P & P	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	13	⅞	¾	¾	
20¼	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	26	13¾	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
38⅞	34	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
48½	44⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	Apr 1
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	½	⅜	⅜	Apr 1
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	4	1	1	1	Apr 1
9⅜	7⅞	Chi Yell Cab (1)	6	8	7⅞	8	Apr 1

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	11	Chick Cot Oil	9	10½	10½	10½	— ⅞
13⅛	7⅛	Childs Co	13	9½	8¾	8¾	+ ½
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	264	70¾	67¼	68½	— ⅝
11	9⅜	City Ice & P (.30g)	6	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6	3	City Stores	4	3	3	3	
26	18	Clark Equip	8	19	19	19	— ½
29½	21	Clev Graph Br (1)	5	23	22	23	+1½
60⅛	42	Climax Molyb (1.20)	21	45	43⅜	43⅝	— ½
303¼	233¼	Cluett Peabody (¼g)	15	26⅜	25¼	25½	— ½
133⅞	119½	Coca-Cola (4g)	2	123½	123	123	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Mar28
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	23	14	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 1
36¼	22½	Collins & Aik (¼g)	16	26	24	24½	— ½
23¾	13¼	Col Fuel & Iron	4	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅜
18½	14½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	
18¼	14½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	5	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
9	5⅞	Colum Gas & El	87	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	84½	84½	84½	+1⅜
15⅝	9⅛	Col Pict vtc (2½g%f)	6	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	6	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
57	45⅜	Coml Credit (4)	16	49⅜	48	48	— ⅛
109¼	105¼	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Apr 1
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	48	52	49⅜	50	—1¾
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13⅜	10	Coml Solvents	98	11⅛	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'with & South	92	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
64⅛	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	15	54¼	53½	53½	+ ⅛
28¼	26¼	Com'with Ed (.80g)	51	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
8⅝	6	Conde Nast	2	6½	6	6	Mar31
30⅜	21½	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	17	22½	21½	21½	
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	21	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
8⅞	6	Consol Cigar (¾g)	3	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
35	29	Cons Edison (2)	96	31½	29⅞	30¼	— ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	8	106¼	106	106	+1
35	18½	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅛	8¾	Consol Film pf (¾k)	5	9½	9	9	— ⅛
77⅜	59⅜	Cons Laundries	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
11	9⅜	Consol Oil (.80)	73	8¾	8	8	+ ⅛
2	1½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	2	2	2	
3¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	2¾	2¼	2¼	Apr 1
15	11	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar10
97⅛	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	Container Corp	18	12¼	11¼	11¼	
22⅛	14⅛	Cont Bak A	20	15⅞	15	15⅜	— ⅜
2	1½	Cont Bak B	10	1½	1½	1½	
100	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	90	90	—1
44	36	Cont Can (½g)	25	37½	37	37⅜	— ⅛
115¼	111	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	Apr 1
10⅜	5⅞	Cont Diam Fiber	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30⅜	23¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ⅜
4	2	Cont Motors	36	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
61	32½	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	37	35⅞	33¾	34	+ ¼
29¼	16¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	10	21	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
66⅞	61¼	Corn Products (3)	*15	62½	60½	62⅜	+ ⅝
176¾	172⅝	Corn Products pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Mar28
6⅜	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	21	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
38	21¾	Crane Co	47

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Hopkins Proposes Research Plan To Aid Small Business

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Secretary Harry Hopkins said a suggested $2,000,000 Government-sponsored program for research into problems of small businesses should reduce their "tragic" mortality by developing more efficient techniques of operation.

He told the House Interstate Commerce Committee in a letter to Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California that the proposed research should be directed to small concerns "handicapped by a lack of facilities for research essential to efficient operation."

"Under the authority of this bill," Mr. Hopkins said, "studies could be made of such practical business problems as simplified accounting methods, consumer demand, price and market trends, trading areas, taxes, store location, state income studies, local building codes, capital requirements for entering various types of enterprise, and production, distribution and marketing techniques."

Mr. Hopkins' statement was read to an Interstate Commerce Subcommittee at the start of hearings on legislation by Representative J. W. Robinson (D-Utah) which would set up research stations in colleges and universities in each state and Puerto Rico.

Mr. Hopkins suggested that, as in agriculture, the research program should be conducted in "a decentralized fashion in local institutions close to the problems themselves."

"These small businesses, which number approximately 4,000,000 and provide employment for about 15,000,000 people, have been handicapped by a lack of facilities for research essential to efficient operation," Mr. Hopkins said.

"Our large enterprises are able to undertake extensive research designed to increase their efficiency, widen their markets, and improve their competitive position. However, the limited resources of small businesses have prevented them from undertaking similar necessary studies.

"The tragic result is that their mortality has been exceedingly high, their finance and credit problems have been acute, and their operating techniques have not been those most efficient."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Am Dairies pf	$1.75	Apr. 1	....
Iowa El Lt & Pow Co			
7% pf A	87½c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do 6½% pf B	81¼c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do 6% pf C	75c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31

Extra

Manhattan Bond Fd, Inc	5c	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Marconi Int Mar Com A D R	2½%	Apr. 25	Apr. 4
Do ord	2½%	Apr. 18	Apr. 1
Toburn Gold Mines, Ltd	2c	May 22	Apr. 21

Final

Marconi Int Mar Com A D R	5%	Apr. 25	Apr. 4
Do ord	5%	Apr. 18	Apr. 1

Initial

Aluminum, Ltd	25c	Apr. 28	Apr. 15

Resumed

Canadian Foreign Inv Corp. Ltd	70c	May 1	Apr. 15
Hat Cp of Am A-B	20c	May 1	Apr. 18
Zenith Radio	$1	Apr. 24	Apr. 10

Stock

Aluminum, Ltd	10%	Apr. 28	Apr. 15

Irregular

Canadian Foreign Inv Corp, Ltd	70c	May 1	Apr. 15

Regular

Appleton Co	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Atlantic C Sew Co	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Bower Roll Bear	50c		June 20	June 9
Commwlth Edison	40c		May 1	Apr. 10
Diamond St Tel	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Essex Tr (Lynn)	$2.50	P	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Eureka P Line	50c		May 1	Apr. 15
1st Natl Bank (Denver)	$2.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Do	$2.50	Q	June 30	June 30
Gt So Life Ins	35c		Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Gunnar Gld MnsLtd	3c		May 1	Apr. 15
Hat Corp of America pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
Man Bond Fd Inc	12c		Apr. 15	Apr. 5
McDowell Natl Bank (Sharon)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Natl Bk of Commerce (Houston)	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	$3	Q	July 1	June 20
Do	$3	Q	Oct. 1	Spt. 20
New Brnswk Tel	12½c		Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Peaslee-Gaulbert Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 28
Phila Elec Co	$1.40	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Pittsfield 3d Natl Bk & Tr Co (Mass.)	$1	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Pollock P & B pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	June 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
San Ant PS 8% pf	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
2d Natl Bk(Boston)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Toburn Gld Mls Ltd	2c		May 22	Apr. 21
Tung-Sol L Wks pf	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Union Stockyds Co of Omaha Ltd (Neb)	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Union Wire Rp Cp	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
U S Petroleum Co	1c		Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Do	1c		Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Do	1c		Dec. 15	Dec. 5

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon April 3

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265⅛	.0264⅞	††
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1682	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.248	.2243	†
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0525
Germany—mark	.4012	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5317	.5308	†
Sweden—krona	.2415	.2414	.4537
Norway—krone	.2384	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2092	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425¾	.0425¾	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298

South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2305	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2012½	.2050	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3506	.3504	.6180
Java—florin	.5336	.5325	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2887½	.2875	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1609	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5447	.5443	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9956	.9956	1.0931

Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shangai. †Selling rate. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve by French decree placed parity at approximately $.0265 as of Nov. 12.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	—1.31	—.08	—.14
Today's close*	131.52	27.16	22.64
Saturday's close	132.83	27.24	22.50
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	136.89	28.61	23.08
*Preliminary.			

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3⅜s '43-40	June 104.24	104.24	104.24
1	3⅜s '43-41	Mch 106.19	106.19	106.19
10	3¼s '41	107.3	107.3	107.3
1	3⅜s '47-43	110.27	110.27	110.27
4	3¼s '45-43	110.23	110.20	110.23
18	3¼s '46-44	111	110.27	111
5	4s '54-44	115.19	115.19	115.19
11	3⅜s '56-46	115	115	115
11	3s '48-46	110.18	110.16	110.18
1	2¾s '52-47	120.16	120.16	120.16
3	2s '47	104.6	104.6	104.6
4	2¾s '51-48	108.7	108	108.7
1	2½s '48	107.8	107.8	107.8
11	3s '55-51	109.28	109.28	109.28
13	2¾s '60-55	107.8	107.4	107.7
5	2¾s '59-56	106.2	106.2	106.2
25	2¾s '65-60	105.3	104.31	105.3
2	2¾s '63-58	105.7	105.7	105.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-44	108.11	108.11	108.11

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s '49-39	101.29	101.28	101.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	32	32	32
19	Alleghany cv 5s'44	77	76	76
5	Alleghany cv 5s'49	67	64	64
14	Alleghany 5s'90 st	29¼	27¾	27¾
2	Allied Strs 4½s'51	90	90	90
18	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109	108	108½
35	Am & For P 5s 2030	56¼	55½	55½
3	Am Ice 5s'53	102¼	102	102¼
4	AmIGChem cv 5½'49	102	102	102
1	Am Int 5½s'49	100½	100½	100½
2	Am T&T 5½s'43 111 23-32	111 23-32	111 23-32	
6	Am T&T 3¼s'66	108	108	108
17	Am T&T 3¼s'61	108	107¾	107⅞
5	Am WW&E 6s'75	103¾	103½	103½
3	AnacondaCop4½s '50	105½	105½	105⅝
3	Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¼	98¼
10	Arm Del 4s '55	99⅜	98⅜	99
5	AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	108	108
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
10	AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	97	97	97
4	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102	101¼	102
2	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6	ACLine 1st 4s '52	85	85	85
2	ACL cit 4s '52	63½	63½	63½
2	ACLine 4½s '64	63½	63½	63½
2	ACLine 5s '65	72	72	72
2	Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	30⅜	30½	30½
2	Atl Gu&WI5s '59	57	56¼	57
8	B&O rfg 6s '95	19¾	19¼	19¾
1	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19½	19	19
16	B&O 1st 5s '48	53¾	53	53¼
7	B&O rfg 5s '95	19⅛	18	18
7	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	18½	18	18
3	B&O 5s '96 F	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
3	B&O 5s 2000D	18½	18½	18½
53	B&O cv 4½s '60	12½	11¼	11⅛
9	B&O 1st 4s '48	54¼	53¾	53¾
5	B&O 5s SW '50	38½	38	38
12	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅜
21	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103½	103¼	103¼
84	Beth Stl 3½s '52	99½	99⅛	99¼
9	Boston&Me 5s '67	32½	32⅛	32½
2	Boston&Me 5s '55	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	Bos&Me Lr L 4s '55	7	7	7
28	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73¼	72¼	72¼
1	BklyQnC&SBcn 5s '41	40	40	40
4	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106¼	106	106
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107⅜	107½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1	BufR&P 4½s '57	33½	33½	33½
4	Bush Term 5s '55	39¼	38⅜	38¾
15	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	96¾	97
4	Can Sou 5s '62	94¾	94½	94¾
4	Can Sou 5s '62	94¾	94½	94¾
2	Can Pac 5s '44	113	113	113
5	Can Pac 5s '54	95½	95⅛	95⅛
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	98¼	98	98¼
8	Can Pac 4½s '60	88½	87½	88½
5	Can Pac 4s perp	77¾	77½	77¾
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	34	33¾	33¾
1	Cen NY Pow 3¼s '62	108½	108½	108½
12	Cen Pac 5s '60	53½	52¼	52¼
10	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	67¾	68
4	Certain-td 5½s '48	77	76	77
3	ChampP&P(St)4¾s'50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	C&O 2½s '96 D	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10	C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A 111	117	117	117
4	Chi & Alton 3s '49	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
7	CB'&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95⅞	95½	95½
5	CB&Q 4s '77	89	89	89
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Chi&Ell 5s '51	15¾	15	15
1	Chi&Ell 5s '51 ct	14½	14½	14½
16	Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	17½	17½
3	Chi I & So 6s '66	31½	31½	31½
13	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	81¼	79¾	79¾
39	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	23¾	21¼	21¼
5	CM&SP 4½s '89C	23	23	23
16	CM&SP gen 4s '89	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	CM&SP 3½s '89B	22½	22½	22½
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	7	7	7
49	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Chi & NW 4s '87	11½	11½	11½
1	Chi& NW 4s '87 st	11½	11½	11½
1	Chi & NW 3½s '87	11½	11½	11½
3	CRI&P 4½s '52A	6¾	6¼	6¼
1	CRI&P 4½s '52A	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
14	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	CStL&NOM4½s '51	61½	61½	61½
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103½
7	Ch&WInd 4¼s '62	91¾	91¾	91¾
11	Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90	90	90
12	CCC&StL 4s '77	55¾	52¾	52¾
4	ClevUnTerm5½s'72	87⅛	87	87
9	ClevUnTerm5s '73	80⅜	80	80
5	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73	73	73
4	Col&So 4½s '80	40	39	39
1	Colmbia G 5s '52Ap	100½	100½	100½
20	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	99½	100
9	Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	99⅜	100
11	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104	103¾	103¾
1	Com'lCred 2¾s'42	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
35	ComwlthEdiv 3⅛s '58	108⅜	107¾	107¾
6	ComwlthEd 4s'81	107	106¾	107
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Con Oil cv 3½s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Con Rs 4s '55 Jan	97½	97½	97½
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105½	105½	105½
8	Container 5s '43	99¼	99¼	99¼
9	Contin'tal Oil 2s '48	107	106⅝	106⅞
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33½	33	33
12	Del&Hud 4s '43	60½	59¾	59¾
1	Del P&L 4¼s '69	106	106	106
15	D&RG 4s '36	10¼	10	10¼
3	D&RG West 5s '55	3½	3½	3½
2	Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111½	111½
11	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110½	110½	110½
15	Erie rfg 5s '67	10½	10	10
37	Erie rfg 5s '75	10¾	10	10
1	Erie gen lien 4s '6	19¾	19⅝	19¾
6	FirestoneT&R3½s '48	103½	103½	103½
54	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	6½	6½
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6½	6¼	6¼
3	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
5	GenStlCas5½s'49	60	59	59
1	Goodrich 4s '56	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1	Goodrich 6s '45	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	GrdRap&Ind 4½s '41	105	105	105
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	82	82	82
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	82	82	82
1	Gt Nor 1st 4s '61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
26	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97	95¾	96
38	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86½	85½	85½
11	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	72	71	71
2	Gulf M & N 5s '50	73	73	73
1	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	50	50	50
5	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70½	69	69
*	Hous OilTex 5½s'40	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
7	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33	31	33
7	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46¾	45½	45½
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12½	12½	12½
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	53	53	53
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	52½	51	51⅝
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52⅛	52	52⅛
28	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48⅛	47	47
15	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	53	51½	51½
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	47½	47	47
21	IlSt¼s'40 103 25-32	103 34-32	103 25-32	
5	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95	95	95
8	Interb R Tr 6s '32	34	32	32
9	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	59¾	59	59⅛
2	Int Gt Nor a) 6s '52	2½	2½	2½
5	Int Gt Nor1s6s'52	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	IntHydro El cv 6s '44	83¼	83¼	83¼
12	Int Paper 6s '55	88	87¼	87¼
22	Int T&T 4½s '52	63¾	63	63¼
38	Int T&T 5s '55	67	66¼	66½
2	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	54¼	54¼	54¼
3	Jones&LghSt4¼s'61	93⅝	93½	93½
3	KCFtS&Mem4s'36	28	28	28
15	K C South 5s '50	65	64	64
5	K C South 3s '50	69	69	69
3	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
3	Keith (BF) 6s '46	97	97	97
15	Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102⅜	102⅜
2	Lac Gas 5s '39	83	83	83
2	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	57½	57½	57½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	21	21	21
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	20½	20½	20½
1	Leh Val NY4½s'40	47⅜	47	47⅜
1	Leh Val NY4½s'40 asd	45¾	45¾	45¾
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	18	18	18
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15½	15½	15½
1	Leh ValTerm 5s '41asd	57	57	57
5	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	85½	85½	85½
7	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
3	Lou & N 5s 2003B	94	94	94
1	Louisv&N 3¾s '40	100¼	100	100¼
7	Manati Sug 4s '57	27	26	26
30	Manhat Ry 4s '90	30½	30	30
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
5	Met Ed cv 5½s '68	110¾	110½	110¾
6	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	68	68	68
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
4	Mo-Ill 5s '59	52½	52	52
2	Mo Kan Tex '62A	26¼	24¾	24¼
17	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	10¼	9¾	9¾
7	M-K-T 4½s '78	21¾	21½	21¾
11	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	42	41	41
4	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	21½	21	21
25	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3	3	3
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16	15⅝	15⅝
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15	15	15
10	Mo Pac 5s '80H	16	16	16
31	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¼	4¼	4¼
15	Mob&Ob 5s '38	24½	24	24¼
6	Mob&O 4½s '77	22½	22	22
29	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97¾	97	97⅛
5	Montreal Tr 5s '41	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Mor&Essex 5s '55	48¼	48½	48⅝
8	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	43¼	41	41
2	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	48¼	48	48
2	Mount StT&Tr3¼s'68	107½	107½	107½
53	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105¼	104½	104½
11	Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
5	New Eng T&T 5s '52	126½	126⅜	126½
5	NEng T&T 4½s'61B	124⅜	125⅜	125⅜
12	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	107½	107½
1	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	70½	70½	70½
3	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
16	N Orl Term 4s '53	64	63⅞	64
31	NYC rfg 5s 2013	61	59¾	60
41	NYC 4½s 2013A	64¼	63⅜	63⅜
1	NYC cn '98	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2	NYC 3¾s '46	76⅛	76⅛	76⅞
17	NYC cv 3½s '52	65	64	64
32	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54¼	53½	53½
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	80½	80¼	80½
2	NY Chi&StL 6s '41	64	64	64
3	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	59	58½	58½
64	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	51	49	49
6	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106¾	106¾	106¼
2	NY G El H&P 5s '48	124¼	124¼	124¼
2	NY G El H&P 4s '49	116¾	116½	116½
14	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12½	12⅛	12⅛
6	NYNH&H 4½s '67	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	NY O& W rfg 4s '92	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	NY Steam 3½s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
14	Niagara FallsP3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5	Norf Sou 6s '61A	11⅛	11	11
13	Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62¼	62¼
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
1	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48 st	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104½	104½	104½
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104	104	104
16	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	105¼	105½
3	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	70½	70	70
5	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
3	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85½	85¼	85¼
3	Parmelee T 6s '44	50½	50	50
3	Pen Co 4s '52 E	102½	102½	102½
5	Pen Co 4s '63	101¾	101¼	101¼
4	Penn P&Lc 4½s '81	105½	105⅜	105½
4	Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	105¾	106
22	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98½	98¼	98¼
15	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84⅝	84	84
1	PenRR gen 4¼s '81	94½	94½	94½
4	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94¼	94	94
2	Pen RR 4s '48	111	111	111
6	Pen RR 3¾s '70	90	89¼	89¼
41	Pen RR 3¼s '52	83½	82	82⅜
2	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	51	51	51
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	68½	68½	68½
1	Pere Marq 4½s '80	61½	61½	61½
23	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	108½	108	108½
4	Phila Co 5s '67	101½	101½	101½
1	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¼	8¼	8¼
24	Phillips Pet 3s '48	108	107½	107¾
11	PCC & SL 4½s '40 A	105¼	105½	105¼
6	PCC & CL 4½s '42 B	104	104	104
50	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	68¼	66¼	66¼
74	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12½	12	12
3	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	81⅝	81½	81½
5	Prov Term 4s '56	46	46	46
6	Purity Bak 5s '48	100¼	100	100
1	Reading 5s '97A	76	76	76
18	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	100½	100⅜	100½
12	Repub Steel 5½s '54	106	105¼	106
6	Repub Steel 4½s '61	90½	90½	90½
4	Revere Cop&B 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
15	Richfield Oil 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
5	Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	17	16¾	16¾
3	StLIM&S4sR&G'33	56½	56½	56½
32	St L S F 4½s '78	9½	9	9
33	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9	8	8
8	St LSF 4s '50 A	9¼	9	9
10	St LSF 4s '50A ct	8½	8½	8½
6	St LSW 5s '50	11	10¾	11
1	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	6¼	6¼	6¼
1	Schulco 6½s'46 A st	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
9	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7	7	7
5	Sea-AlFla. 6s '35A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
4	Shell Un 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	64½	64½	64½
7	Simmons cv 4s '52	95¼	94¾	94¾
5	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103	102¾	103
1	SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	105½	105½	105½
5	So Col Pow 6s '47	103½	103½	103½
22	Sou Pac 4½s '68	50	48	49
25	Sou Pac 4½s '81	49	47½	47½
25	So Pac 4½s '69	48¾	47½	47½
16	So Pac rfg 4s '55	63¼	63	63
50	So Pac cit 4s '49	48¾	48¾	48¾
7	So Pac 3¾s '46	58½

Jefferson's Own Drawings Pattern to Restore Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The garden of the third President of the United States—Thomas Jefferson—will be restored at his famous home—Monticello. Work is being sponsored by the Garden Club of Virginia.

Restoration of the Monticello garden will be made possible through the recurrence of Garden Week in Virginia, during which more than a hundred famous estates, most of which are privately owned, will be opened to the public by their owners. The week of April 24 has been set aside for the event, which is held under the auspices of the Garden Club. Thousands of garden lovers from every section of America flock to Virginia annually for the garden week event, when Colonial gardens not open to the public at any other time are shown by their owners, fees going to the restoration fund of the Garden Club.

Drawings Preserved

Jefferson's garden, which must have been as unique as its designer, long since disappeared. Fiske Kimball, authority on early American architecture, unearthed the original Jefferson drawings, now preserved in the Coolidge collection at the Massachusetts Historical Society, while serving on the restoration committee of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, owners of Monticello. Over a long period of years the committee, consisting of Dr. Edwin H. Betts, professor of Botany at the University of Virginia, and considered the foremost authority on Thomas Jefferson as a botanist, Milton L. Grigg, Charlottesville architect, R. T. Halsey, of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and Dr. Charles Moore, of the Fine Arts Commission, of Washington, have been aiding Mr. Kimball put together the information essential for the restoration.

Due to the meticulous notes and drawings of every detail of his full life and its work, unearthed by various researchers and fitted into the restoration pattern, the committee announced today that it is now prepared to embark on "the most faithfully accurate restoration possible in America."

Drawings for the garden restoration and the research still essential is being carried on by Grigg & Johnson, Charlottesville architects. Execution of the work is to be under the direction of Mrs. Allen Perkins, of Charlottesville, former President of the Garden Club of Virginia, and Mrs. Delos Kidder.

The restored Jefferson garden will include some three acres known to the committee as the east garden and will include replacement of all the trees known to have existed during Jefferson's liftime

Favored Wild Flowers

Plans call for long elliptical paths, bordered with plantings of native wild flowers and evergreen, because Jefferson was interested in determining the decorative possibilities of using wild materials which he considered more beautiful than formal arrangements usually found in the pretentious gardens of Virginia.

One of the most interesting features of the restoration will be the replacement of the two fish ponds, small oval pools, the size of which Mr. Jefferson carefully computed on the basis of the average annual rain fall and the amount of water which this would yield to keep his fish ponds in fresh water.

In carrying out the research it was found that Mr. Jefferson wrote in praise of the splendid ideas for garden development in a now rare volume published by Thomas Whatly in London in 1777. A copy of this volume was secured and it was found that the garden as executed at Monticello was described in almost minute detail, the description apparently influencing Mr. Jefferson so favorably that he adopted most of Whatly's recommendations for what the author considered the ideal garden.

Among the trees planted by Jefferson in his garden, according to a list prepared by him, were 11 weeping willow.

Bringing Home the Bacon

Four-H Club Champions

Charles and Lorene Lewis, brother and sister of Johnstown, W. Va., exhibit their prize-winning hams and bacon in the State contest held at Clarksburg.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Scores of West Virginia Four-H Club members sent hundreds of pounds of expertly cured ham and bacon here to compete for prizes in the West Virginia Four-H Ham and Bacon Show. The prizes were not high—ranging from $1 to $4—but the work of the youngsters in meat-curing brought fancy prices at the auction. Prize hams brought from 90 cents to $1 a pound.

The West Virginia Department of Agriculture and the Extension Division of West Virginia University sent meat specialists here to judge the entries.

Anglo-French Aid For Poles to Go To Other States

(Continued from Page 1)

the general situation until British consultations with other governments were completed.

Of Soviet Russia, Lord Halifax said:

"His Majesty's Government is fully alive to the importance of the Soviet Government and attach value to the good relations with them.

"We are bound to have regard to the fact that relations with some states with Russia are complicated, but I can assure the House that so far as His Majesty's Government are concerned these difficulties do not exist."

Lord Halifax said he did not blame Germany's neighbors for being apprehensive.

"I must observe that neighboring states can at present hardly be expected to ignore altogether the object lesson of the past," he said.

A Momentous Departure

"Our pledge to Poland makes a new and momentous departure in British policy," he went on.

"We have undertaken this commitment not in any spirit of hostility to any country, but in the hope and belief that by doing so we might strengthen the European stability and peace."

Opposition leaders in the Upper Chamber also maintained a political truce by declaring they would not initiate foreign affairs debate until after the Easter recess despite the fact such a debate had been scheduled for tomorrow.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, announced to the House of Commons today:

"The British Government is at all times prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the possibility of meeting rearmament requirements of the Rumanian Government as well as in naval and other spheres."

In response to questions, Mr. Butler added "the question of Danzig will no doubt be discussed with Colonel Beck (Polish Foreign Minister) during his stay in London.

New Explosives Developed From Air, Steam, and Gas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3—Two new high explosives having extensive peace and war uses can be made cheaply and without limit from air, steam, and natural gas, Prof. Henry B. Hass, Professor of Chemistry at Purdue University, said to chemists assembled here today for the ninety-seventh meeting of the American Chemical Society.

The explosives have properties comparable to nitroglycerol, now used in dynamites and "double-base" military powders, and promise to be of special benefit to the United States, which has 98 per cent of the world's supply of natural gas. Both explosives are extracted from natural gas and each basic material, Methane, which is the common marsh gas, and ethane, a colorless, odorless gas, can be used in place of the more expensive, and in an emergency, the comparatively rare glycerol, a fatty by-product of the soap industry.

Peacetime Uses

The greatest use is for peacetime explosives, for dynamite used extensively by engineers for quarrying, road building tunneling, mining and similar purposes. The synthesis was perfected by Purdue, and both explosives were made experimentally by the Hercules Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware.

Military authorities present at the announcement consider the discoveries of front rank importance, perhaps able to lift the onus of criticism leveled in their direction by reports from Europe of high explosives developed by the totalitarian powers, capable of destruction over a half-mile range. The general feeling is however, that Army and commercial experts here are "fully abreast" of foreign developments.

The process gives the high explosive industry potential freedom from dependence on glycerol, the basis of many explosives, Professor Hass declared. He was aided in his researches by H. J. Hibshman and E. H. Pierson. Experiments were financed by the Hercules Powder Co. Glycerol is a comparatively minor by-product of the soap industry and therefore is available in limited even though large amounts. During the World War the price of glycerol rose from a normal of about 15 cents a pound to over a dollar, because of its by-product nature. In recent years the demand for glycerol has been greatly increased because of its use in the plastics industry.

No Limit to Production

"An insignificant fraction of the natural gas resources of the United States is capable of furnishing all the high explosives which could ever be used," Professor Hass declared. "The supply of the new explosives is therefore limited only by demand, a situation contrasting sharply with the supply of glycerol. The process puts a lid on the price of glycerol at 15 cents.

The process consists of condensing methane and ethane to solids by treatment with formaldehyde. Nitrogen from air is then added—and the product can then be substituted for nitroglycerine, which makes up 25 to 75 per cent of the bulk of all explosives. Steam is used in the process because it makes it possible to extract the formaldehyde cheaply from natural gas.

Prizes Awarded

Prizes of $1,000 each were presented to Dr. George Wald, instructor in biology at Harvard University, and Prof. L. S. Palmer, instructor in agricultural bio-chemistry at the University of Minnesota, at the meeting of the society at the Lord Baltimore Hotel today. Dr. Wald received the Eli Lilly and Company award for fundamental work in biological chemistry and Professor Palmer the Borden Company award for achievement in research chemistry in milk.

Hundreds of papers on technical advances in chemistry will be read during the convention, which will last five days. One of the features of the meeting will be the unveiling of a tablet in commemoration of the first commercial production of illuminating gas in America in 1916.

Douglas Known As a Prankster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—William O. Douglas, nominated for the United States Supreme Court, must have been a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in his collegiate days.

Faculty members of Whitman College, from which he graduated, recall that Mr. Douglas was so busy with classwork and downtown jobs he had no time for pranks. But men who were associated with him say he was always trying some practical joke.

Legend has it that Mr. Douglas was responsible for an alarm clock stunt during one of Prof. W. E. Leonard's class periods. The professor usually stood on a small stand. One day, just after he started talking, a bell rang, then stopped. As the lecture was resumed the repeat bell chimed in and the solemn-faced Mr Douglas got keen enjoyment from the professor's actions. The bell had been placed under the stand.

Sig Simensen, local jeweler, was learning his trade at the time Mr Douglas was acting as janitor and part-time clerk at the Falkenberg Jewelry Store. In doing engraving he had to wear an eye loop, a jeweler's magnifying glass. After several experiences, Mr. Simensen found it best to wipe off the hard-rubber fitting for the glass because, he said, Mr. Douglas delighted in painting it with lampblack.

Mr. Simensen also grew acustomed to feeling carefully of the rubber pad on his stool before sitting down, since he often found it saturated with water.

Mr. Douglas had difficulty in distinguishing between red and green, according to reports. It was embarrassing to him as a clerk in the jewelry store to show women what he thought was a ruby ring and then be chided for handing out an emerald one. By patient study, he learned to distinguish colors so he seldom made mistakes.

Rotary Citizenship Forums Hailed as Aid to Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Inspired by love of toleration, co-operation, education and self-government, the first settlers at Philadelphia built up a community of good neighbors. Today those who follow them are striving to attain new goals of good citizenship.

The city, with its philanthropic and humanitarian traditions, has more than the average number of youth and welfare agencies—and is national headquarters for some. Its Germantown Boys' Club and its Big Brother Association, pioneers in their fields, are famous far and wide among workers along these lines—and there are many other similar institutions working to keep young people—and adults, in some cases—so occupied with wholesome interests that less worthy pursuits can hold no attraction for them.

Interest in Citizenship

The Rotary Club of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and most active in the Rotary organization, has pioneered in recent years in one of the most interesting of these directions—in the celebration of the significance of citizenship to young American-born men who attain it on reaching their 21st anniversary.

Until last year this activity took the form of special programs at regular Rotary luncheons in the Ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, at which groups of 200 or more young men who had just reached their majority, were addressed by some prominent citizen on the importance of good citizenship. They were reminded that citizenship is a privilege and that it carries responsibilities with it.

Other Rotary Clubs have patterned similar meetings after this Philadelphia model.

It was noticed, however, that the majority of the young men at these meetings were either attending colleges and universities, or had recently graduated from such institutions, where they should have received thorough instruction in the subject of citizenship.

It was felt, therefore, that it would be much more to the point to get young men from industry who had not the advantages of higher education, and to provide for them some sort of course along this line. It was also felt that one speech, no matter how inspiring, could have only a rather temporary effect.

In 1938, therefore, the Philadelphia Rotary Club, in conjunction with the Institute for Local and State Government at the University of Pennsylvania, planned a series of four evening meetings or forums on "Government and Politics." Rotary members were invited to select young men and give them the opportunity to apply for membership in the group which would be given this course.

Evidence of Leadership

The qualifications were that the men should be between 21 and 25 years of age, employed in some industry, with not less than two years of high school nor more than two years of college work, and with decided evidences of leadership. The first 75 acceptable applicants composed this first group.

Bruce A. Ludgate, Jr. was Chairman of the Committee on Public Affairs, which planned the program. In a report on a proposed training course in citizenship, which was presented to the Rotary Club first of all by the Institute of Local and State Government, it was recommended "that the general objective of the meeting be shifted from the inspiration of young voters to become good citizens (as at the earlier luncheon meetings) to the stimulation of men in business and industry to become leaders of citizen participation in Government. The emphasis should be placed upon the value of constructive, enlightened partisan political activity rather than upon the mere exercise of the franchise. It is in this manner alone that we can hope to raise the level of political leadership and to develop qualified City Councilmen, State Legislators, and Congressmen for the future. . . .

"It cannot be over-stressed that the subject matter of the meetings be kept as free from bias and prejudice as possible. The pros and cons of current controversial issues are discussed daily in newspapers, magazines and on the radio. A foundation of fundamental facts necessary to an intelligent understanding of those pros and cons is not so readily available. It should be the objective of these meetings to give the young voters a background of these basic facts."

The University of Pennsylvania experts, in their report, entered into detail—most of which has been closely followed—as to the conduct of the meetings.

"For the series of meetings here proposed," says the report in one place," it is considered best to have one individual function as Chairman throughout. He should have a broad range of information in the general field of politics and government; an appreciation of the problems facing popular government, and an interest in helping to find solutions to them; and, finally, ability as a moderator—to receive and, if necessary, re-phrase and interpret questions.

"The usual dinner meeting procedure calls for guests intermingling with members, and the audience remaining in the dinner seating-arrangement when the speaker of the evening delivers his talk. This procedure is desirable when young people are invited to sit in on a meeting which was planned for the older group, about their problems, and anticipating their participation.

"Here, however, we are setting up meetings for the young guests, about their problems, and we are hoping to stimulte them to ask questions or venture opinions. The participating audience is the younger group of invited guests; the Club Members should be nonparticipating observers.

Program for Meeting

"It is felt that this distinction should be recognized and made manifest by segregating the two groups before the speaker is introduced. The 75 young people should be directly in front of the speaker in a homogeneous, unified group; the members should sit in an outer circle as observers. Such a procedure will make it easier for the speaker to direct his remarks to his real audience, it will give the participants confidence and a sense of group-identity, and will facilitate audience responses after the speaker's formal presentation has been made.

"It is suggested that a letter be sent to each selected young voter prior to the meeting, announcing the topic of discussion and recommending brief, general references which should be read beforehand, and bibliography for the curious to inquire into in the future. The procedure of the meeting should also be outlined."

These plans have been followed closely—and with marked success. Particular attention has been paid the "letter sent to each selected young voter prior to the meeting."

Letters Help Campaign

For the second meeting, for instance, which was addressed by Dr. H. F. Alderfer of Penn State College, this "letter" took the form of an excellent treatise of some 3,500 words, defining "the people," "the citizens," "political parties," and similar essential elements in government, and proceeding to outline party organization, leadership and activity. It went on further to outline Pennsylvania's particular forms of governmental and political organization and concluded with seven diagrams elucidating Party machinery, Government structure, and other things such as the city manager form of municipal Government—which is proposed now for Philadelphia and is being warmly discussed in the press.

The letter not only prepared the young men for the meeting but it gave them a permanent record of some of the things under discussion.

Peace in East Augured

(Continued from Page 1)

halin. Finally it refused to sign the long-term convention, restricting itself to the conclusion of annual fisheries agreements.

Last autumn a serious impasse seemed to be threatened in connection with the conclusion of an agreement for the fishing season of 1939, which begins in April. The Soviet Government announced that it proposed to withdraw 40 of the approximately 380 fishing lots which belonged to Japanese firms "for strategic reasons." It also announced its intention to re-establish the auction system for many of the other lots.

Threat of Warships

The spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office estimated that 80 per cent of the Japanese fishing interests in the Far East were threatened with destruction and declared that Japan would never accept any such blow to its interests. There was much talk of "free fishing" under the convoy of Japanese warships—a method which would quite probably have led up to a "naval Changkufeng," to skirmishes with Soviet patrol boats, if not to more serious consequences.

However, when I discussed the outlook for the fisheries question with Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, on the day of my departure from Japan, he expressed optimism in regard to a peaceful settlement of the matter; and his optimism has now apparently been justified.

The terms of the agreement, as announced from Mosdow, indicate that the Soviet Government withdrew its more drastic demands, while Japan made some minor concessions. Instead of 40 lots, 6 are to be withdrawn for strategic reasons, presumably in connection with coast defense arrangements. Japan will pay a 10 per cent increase in royalties. The Soviet threat to proceed with the auctioning of lots, despite Japanese announcement of an intention to boycott such an auction, had not been carried out up to the present time. It may be expected that the auction which will take place after the conclusion of this agreement will be conducted under circumstances which insure maintenance of former Japanese fishing interests.

20,000 Fishermen Employed

About 20,000 Japanese fishermen make a living out of operations in Soviet waters. The salmon, crab, and other fish which are caught there represent a valuable item in Japanese exports, the annual sales abroad amounting to about 24,000,000 yen, or about $7,000,000. Fully 16,000,000 yen worth of fish are shipped to Japan annually.

From the larger standpoint of Soviet-Japanese relations the conclusion of the agreement represents the removal of an element of strain. It may not be unrelated with European developments, where any German thrust against the Soviet Union is hardly to be anticipated, in view of the recent aggravation of relations between Germany and Great Britain, with the prospect of strengthening of the Polish barrier to German expansion. It has always been this writer's opinion that Japan would not, on its own initiative, attack the Soviet Union single-handed, especially while so many Japanese troops are still engaged in China. From the Soviet standpoint, the settlement of the fisheries question, at least for the current year, make it possible for the Soviet Union, if it desires, to pull more weight in Europe.

Machines on the Farm

In 1830, a total of 288 man-hours were required to produce 100 bushels of wheat but in 1930, because of mechanization, only 49 man-hours were needed.

University Plans For Music 'Clinics'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The University of South Carolina's Division of Extension, in co-operation with the State Department of Education, the South Carolina Education Association, and the South Carolina Public School Music Teachers, will conduct a series of orchestra and band "clinics" in 12 South Carolina centers in March, it has been announced here.

The clinics, which will consist of lectures and demonstrations in music pedagogy, will be directed by Lee M. Lockhart, nationally known authority on school music, author and lecturer, who has had wide experience as a musician and teacher. The program to be carried out will, in each instance, comprise demonstrations, using local high school organizations, and lectures on the importance of piano instruction in public schools and administration of piano classes, economical administration of the music program, instruments of the orchestra, vitalizing the music program, and how to organize and teach a beginning band.

Direct Relief Economy

HALIFAX (AP)—Direct relief cost the city of Halifax, exclusive of grants to the Red Cross, $240,500 during 1938, a decrease of $36,272 as compared with the previous year

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O	T	H	N	I		T	Y	R	E		A	S
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S	D		M	A	S	T		A	R	C	A	S
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M	O	O	S	E		I	D	O	L		C	A
	A	R	K		B	R	E	D		T	O	M
U	R	N		B	O	O	R		B	U	R	R
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V		W	O	R	T		H	E	R	S		C
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Good things to eat at all hours
Jonason's
RESTAURANT
Home-made Ice Cream—candies
11 Main Street Bangor, Maine

LATEST STYLES
at reasonable prices, the Shop for all the women
Etta R. Thayer, Millinery
46½ Main Street, Bangor, Me.

LEWISTON

Smart Accessories
Distinctive new Handbags and smart Gloves by Bacmo—a colorful array for Spring
LAMEY WELLEHAN
LEWISTON PORTLAND

Easter Gifts
Ladies' Handbags
Leather Goods
Fogg's Leather Store
123 Main Street Tel. 1707

EASTER NOVELTIES
Decorated Easter Eggs
Chocolate or Cream
Special Gift Boxes
MARY'S CANDY SHOP
235 Main St. Lewiston, Me.

INVESTIGATE
RIDE IMPROVING SERVICE
Reduced rates this month on season tickets for this excellent lubrication service
FRED C. McKENNEY'S
Cities Service Stations
College and Sabattus Sts., Lewiston
Minot Avenue, Auburn

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distributors
Imperial
Washable Wall Papers
Washable—Suntested
New Designs
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Watches
New and Beautiful Styles
Reliability Guaranteed
An Absolutely Dependable Watch for Man or Woman as Low as 25.00
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

SHAGMOOR COATS FOR EASTER
Our coat department is ready with complete assortments of these favorite coats for misses and women. Plan to do your shopping early while assortments are complete and more colorful.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall FUEL OIL
McAllister COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

HARMON & NEWCOMB
593 Congress Street
Outfitters for Men and Young Men

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Vose-Smith Co.
Florist
Cut Flowers and Plants for Easter
616 Congress St. Dial 2-3789

Walter Enemark Co.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1261 9 to 11 a m and 5 to 7 p m daily except Wed and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your
Easter Hat
May be a bonnet or a beret, a pillbox or a cartwheel, but it is here!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street Concord N. H.

The FRIENDLY SHOP
ISABEL M. FRIEND
"Where 'Friend' Greets Friend"
Smart Spring Hats, Accessories, Hosiery, Gifts
New Location at 24 School Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

A. H. BRITTON & CO.
Concord, N. H.
Mandeville & King's triple tested flower seeds will make your flower garden perfect. Buy now while the assortment is complete.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Edson C. Eastman Co.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

MANCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Profile Bedding
Mattresses
Innersprings
Box Springs
Studio Couches
Manufactured in Manchester under strict N. H. sanitary laws — sold exclusively by
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Ye Quaker Shop
You will want just the right Handkerchief for Your Easter Costume
Come in and see our line 25 cents and upwards
YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Enchanting
Easter Hat Fashions
From the cleverest designers
For the prettiest, most individual, for unusual straws and flattering colors you have only to shop at Miss Cahill's.
Miss Mary Cahill
50 HANOVER STREET

D. W. OIL CO.
Major Fuel and Range Oil
Telephone Day 5004 Nights 4905
Distributors of American Bitmuls Asphalts
Prop. Stanley Vogel 540 Harvard St.

CRAFTSMAN PRESS
INCORPORATED
357 Pine Street

PRE-EASTER SPECIAL
20% Off Cash and Carry on Cleaning and Pressing
"Last year's garment dyed to look like new"
Parisian Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
Call and Delivery Service
83 LOWELL STREET PHONE 7310

Permanent or Finger Wave for EASTER
Be sure your hair looks its best as it peeks out under your Easter Hat.
PHONE 354
IDA PATZKE 21 Dubuque St.

EASTER CARDS
A happy time for remembering friends and dear ones. Come in and "Choose the RIGHT CARD for the RIGHT PERSON".
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

EASTER HAMS
Buy at Hecker's and have the best
Add Fresh Broccoli to your order today
"Quality and Service"
R. HECKER and CO.

Join the Easter Parade in Smart Shoe Styles from
D. F. Shea Shoe Store
790 Elm Street

Choose one of our lovely flowering plants as your
Easter Gift
We send flowers by wire anywhere
Greene's Flower Shop
29 HANOVER STREET

WATCHES REPAIRED
All Work Guaranteed
I will gladly look your watch over and tell you what is needed.
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Easter Coats and Dresses
Fresh and welcome as a crocus, styles you'll feel smart in wherever you wear them. Plenty of navy, and prints, of course.
Coats from $12.95 to $95
Dresses from $6.95 to $39.50
PARISEAU'S, Inc.
1008 ELM STREET

Smart Man Tailored Suits for Easter
Wool, Gabardine and Serge, Plaited Shoulders. Navy and Black and Pencil Striped.
Sizes 12-44
$10.95 $18.50
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Dress up for EASTER
Fashions for all the family at prices that make it possible to dress up all the family.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

NASHUA

Delicious Cakes
Breads, Rolls, Pies, etc.
Colburn's Food Shop
Tel. 986—We Deliver—7 Temple St.

Easter Greetings
Morrell's Ham
Large Fresh Eggs
To save labor use
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
MOORE'S MARKET
31 Main St. Phone 2800

PORTSMOUTH
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal" AND "New England Coke"
83 Pleasant Street, Opp. P. O. Tel. 90

New Easter Clothing and Furnishings
Stoneface Topcoats
Stetson Hats
PEARSON & KNOWLES CO.
82 Fleet Street

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
Delicious chocolate flavored food drink
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

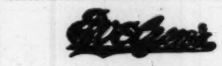
TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
GREASON'S LAUNDRY
387 Thames Street Phone 2417

PROVIDENCE
Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. Telephone Valley 845

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)



For Home-made Candies of Distinction
Tel. Williams 0780, Washington Park

WICKFORD
The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO
Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Be Sure to See the Easter Parade at the
J. E. Mann Inc. Store
New fashions in all departments
106-108 Main Street Tel. 81
We Give Thrifties

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON
WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Lynchburg's Own Chain
BIBEE'S
Vegetables, Choice Meats, Fruits

Terrell E. Moseley
Automatic Heat
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
2223 Bedford Avenue, Lynchburg
Phone 802-W or 1303-M

JAMES T. DAVIS
"The Place to Buy Paint"
See Us
Before Buying Paint and Wallpaper
Telephone 3652 1022 Main

L. Moses & Co.
for
Your Spring Outfit
and Accessories
PHONE 861 916 MAIN STREET

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS
of All Kinds
PHILLIPS BROS., Inc.
Phone 844 906 Main St.

EASTER FASHIONS
in the Millner Style
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
PHONE 3040

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try us
Phone 200 1220 Rivermont Ave.

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE—FLORIST
Phone 892 708 MAIN STREET

Life Insurance Annuities
Fire, Automobile, Burglary
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
E. C. Hamner Jr.
207 Law Building Telephone 3622

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service phone 595 Taxi phone 596 600 Church St.

NEWPORT NEWS
BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

When You **Purchase Goods** *Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

Smart Lingerie Blouses
$1.98
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32d Street and Washington Avenue

NORFOLK
WETZEL'S FLOWERS
for EASTER

SHOULDER BOUQUETS artistically arranged to suit your individual taste.
WETZEL'S FLOWER SHOP
Bonded Member F. T. D.
403 BOUSH ST. Phone 25633
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Anytime

Thirty-four Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our LADIES' GIFT SHOP

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Telephone 22239
George M. Owen & Son
PRINTERS
Anything from a card to a newspaper
2418 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Offers the widest variety and largest assortments timely, seasonable merchandise at moderate prices. Make it a habit to shop here every day.

Phone 29764
THE RAGGED ROBIN COFFEE SHOP
We Specialize on Home Cooked Meals
At Moderate Prices
213-215 W. Freemason St. Norfolk, Va.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

HAIR CARE and BEAUTY
Bensons
117 W. PLUME STREET
Next to Arthur Morris
Phone 25841 NORFOLK, VA.

Willner's
(Hosiery—Lingerie)
118 W. Freemason Street
Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND
T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

Dial 5501
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON
LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG
Cut Flowers Potted Plants
MADISON MINES
FLORIST
Greenhouses, 512 Milford St., Tel. 885

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 W. MAIN STREET
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

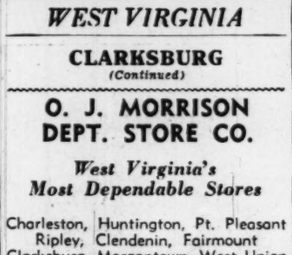
"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HBNZ
57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"If It's Quality — Try the Empire"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
Phones 600—601—602—603

HUNTINGTON
Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats



FOARD & HARWOOD
Shoes
for the Entire Family
Huntington's Oldest and Best Shoe Store
915 Fourth Avenue Tel. 5266

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Helen Tufts Lauhon
MUS. M.
Teacher of Singing and Piano
1105 Tenth Street Tel. 22043

Coffman Flowers
Phone 8133
Everything in Flowers
506 10TH STREET Tel. 8133

MORGANTOWN
Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Til You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 Pleasant St. Phone 22

VIRGINIA LAUNDRY
The Modern Laundry
170 Chestnut St. Phone 493

McCay's Flower Shop
179 Fayette St., opp. West Penn.
Phone 126

Richard Restaurant
PHONE 2688
106 High Street

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

A MAN'S SHOP
REINER & CORE
Men's Wear Tailoring
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINE FOODS IN PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS
. . . Enjoy eating at "The B A Y" restaurants—designed for your comfort.
Hudson's Bay Company

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

Phone M. 9266 Res. Phone H 2523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1903
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

KEELER
Painting and Decorating Co.
10224 105th STREET
Phone 25027

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
. . . safest and most up-to-date escators—having a capacity of 6,000 people an hour—have been installed for your convenience at the new BAY.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

C-O-OP
MILK and CREAM
"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 THE DRIVER XSV MO

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stylecrest
Suits and Topcoats
(A "Bay" Branded Line)
Right Style
Right Fit
Right Price
27.50
Men's Clothing, Second Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

The Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices — Prompt Service

Holt, Renfrew & Company limited
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

CURTAINS
Peerless Finished
50 cts. pair
Peerless Laundry
55-59 Pearl St. Phone 22818

FOOTSAVER
Shoes for Winnipeg
2—SHOE STORES—2

Rannard's
350 Portage Ave., 267 Portage Ave.
Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively
Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Hats AFFLECK'S Caps
Exclusive Hatters to Men
AFFLECK HAT SHOP
321 Portage Avenue

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager STAN WESTMACOT
319 Portage Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited
In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 KING STREET E.
Importers Burberry Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

LONDON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Sate Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Office Supplies and Social Stationery
Embossing and Engraving
WENDELL HOLMES Limited
London London East and St. Thomas

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 343

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1120

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Join the Easter Parade in
COLORFUL CLOTHES
From Our Aisle of Fashion!
Second Floor
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Removed to
Bank of Montreal Chambers
over Market Branch
PHONE MET 2322

OTTAWA
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Dining in
THE RIDEAU ROOM
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. 3-0097 831 BANK ST. 7-0488

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S
2-7361

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Upholstering and Repairing

STEWART & CO.

Furniture and Antiques

219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

RADIOS, PIANOS
FRIGIDAIRE

Orme LIMITED

175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

Dustproofed
COAL

234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
SALES *Ford* SERVICE
265 Laurier Ave., West Ottawa
OFFICE 2-9441

THE CITIZEN
PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen
Phone 2-2411

R. & POWELL GROCER

Sanka Coffee
Delicious
Non-Stimulating

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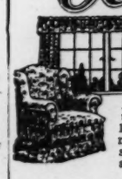

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Compensation

Lake Charles, La.

Mrs. X was a trained and capable office worker, but she had not been regularly employed, because of rulings discriminating against married women in offices. She was very often called, however, in emergencies.

One such call found her in a lawyer's office, where the secretary, a protégée obtaining her first training, had to be absent from the office for several weeks. The salary offered was very modest, but Mrs. X was delighted to find full opportunity for ability and training already earned, and a wealth of new things to learn. Also, she was especially appreciative of the high type of legal mind she was to serve.

With the lawyer's hearty approval, she found time to put both the library and the files in order. A cabinet for stationery and other supplies in the outer office was in particular disorder, and she cleaned and systematized it, knowing that the regular secretary upon her return would find permanent benefit from the systematic arrangement, and that a saving in money would result from protected supplies.

To make this cabinet correctly appointed, Mrs. X knew that there should be a durable material used to line the shelves, and that to obtain this would involve a small outlay of money, which would have to be personally expended, as the lawyer himself gave no attention whatsoever to these details, and she knew that consultation on this item might seem to him trivial, and possibly irritating.

Expediency argued with Mrs. X: "Why make any personal outlay when you know your services already are satisfactory, the salary is little, and you need all of it?" But her further thought on this was that the opportunity to serve had been unexpected, the experience was proving delightful, and she could not afford to slight this detail. She therefore made the purchase, completed the cabinet's new arrangement, and felt immediately repaid, what with the added convenience in her own work, and the knowledge that others would continue to benefit from the better system.

But the matter was not closed. Mrs. X had overlooked a fact: Such deeds are under a law which compensates. Of this she had proof at the end of the week when her salary was paid. The lawyer wrote her check for the agreed amount of remuneration; and then, to her astonishment, he calmly tore up that check, wrote another for an increased sum, and handed this to her with a genial, "Get yourself something extra."

The amount he had added to the check was four times the personal outlay made by Mrs. X.

Such happenings convince Mrs. X that she does not need to withhold any good she may wish to bestow in unselfish service, and that loss does not result from right giving.

Party Fun

Frog Race

One of the most hilarious relay games is the Frog Race. Each player has a "frog" cut from thin white paper. Each team has a 4- or 5-inch sheet of pasteboard for a flapper. A circle for each team is drawn with chalk or string about 15 feet from the starting line. The hind legs of the first frog in each team rests upon the starting line.

At the signal, the first players flap their frogs on their journey into the circle. The frog must not be touched by anyone or anything. It must not be shoved or hit. If a frog is blown out of the circle in the process of getting another in, the player must flap it back before continuing.

The pasteboard flapper is handed to the second player, who is ready to flap as soon as the first returns. The team winning has all its frogs in the circle first, and the players in a straight line with the leader's hand raised.—Dorothy E. S., Palmer, Mass.

Current Events Test

1. The declaration that Britain and France would come to the aid of Poland if it were attacked.

2. Both the Netherlands and Switzerland have been told privately that Britain and France will stand by them.

3. He voiced the feeling of the French nation when he declared that "France would not give an inch of our earth or a single one of our rights." He also repudiated the Italian and German "expansionist" philosophy.

4. Yes; General Franco gained complete control over Spain's 52 provincial capitals with the surrender of Madrid, which ended the 32-month-old Spanish civil war.

5. Those workers receiving $200 a month or over.

6. The German Government apologized for a radiocast March 26 which Belgium protested as meddling in its general election campaign.

7. The goods are being rushed into the U. S. before increased customs duties on German goods become effective. A 25 per cent additional tariff is to be imposed April 23 on most German goods unless the German Government proves that its barter practices do not subsidize its exports.

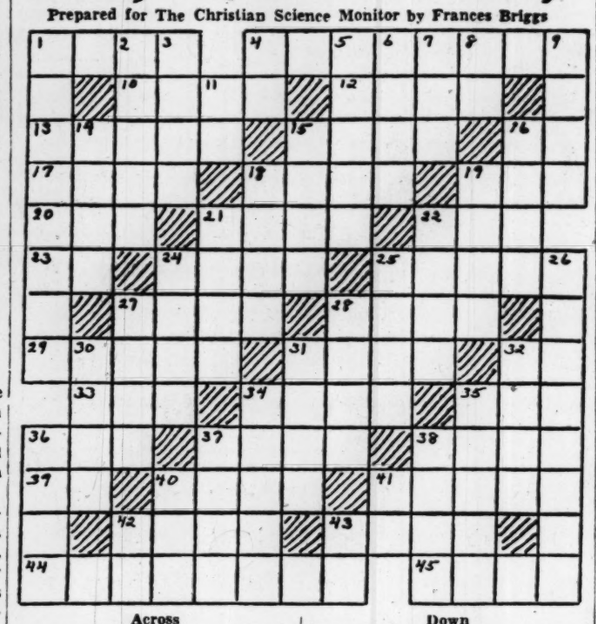
8. The Spratly Islands, which France claimed in 1933, and which are of possible strategic value as a seaplane and submarine base.

9. The trade accord which will double the import of Rumanian oil and slash 60 per cent off French import duties on Rumanian agricultural products is considered a check to German trade expansion.

10. Yes; the Supreme Court ruled that a State can tax the salaries of employees or officials of the Federal Government.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Is a vera a fish, tree, or bird?
4—What word is used figuratively for Jehovah in Old Testament?
10—A snare is what?
12—What is a breach in a bank or sea wall?
13—Who was a son of Shemaiah?
15—What place is mentioned as a "strong city" in Joshua, 19:39?
16—While.
17—What birds were once found in New Zealand?
18—An enclosed area is what?
19—What is one of trees mentioned in Isa. 44:14?
20—What is a pile of sealskins left temporarily on ice?
21—Would you hunt, play, or sail a rhebok?
22—Who was father of Bezaleel?
23—What State is north of Nebraska (abbr.)?
24—What sustains the yards, sails, etc., of a vessel?
25—In Greek mythology, who was eponymous ancestor of Arcadians?
27—Who is a Gadite of I Chron. 5:14?
28—What large fish of Atlantic is remarkable for its brilliant colors?
29—What is a loop with a running knot?
31—The golden calf was what?
32—Symbol for calcium is what?
33—What is another name for a broadhorn?
34—Brought up.
35—What closed vessel is used in making hot beverages?
36—What is a river of Siberia flowing to Ob?
37—What term indicates one clownish in manners?
38—Who was Vice-President under Jefferson?
39—Rupees (abbr.).
40—A thing of small value is often called what?
41—What was middle name of Ralph Emerson?
42—A pot herb is what?
43—In speaking of Biblical Persis, what possessive pronoun would you use?
44—What State is south of Missouri?
45—What is the cry of the muntjac?

Down

1—What actor gained fame in "The Old Homestead"?
2—What Ezrahite was noted for his wisdom?
3—What are sea eagles?
4—Where is Zamora (abbr.)?
5—What was bondage place of Israelites?
6—Tourane is a port, peak, or tree—which?
7—What tool is used for spreading mortar or concrete?
8—What is a diminutive suffix in words from Latin or French?
9—In the nursery rhyme, what ran away with the spoon?
11—What city was captured and destroyed by Joshua?
14—The natterjack is a tree, fish, or toad—which?
15—What was a dwelling place of Bible times?
16—Mt. Everest is on what continent?
18—Who was father of the spy from Manassen?
19—You would find a keystone in what?
21—What is flesh of the wild or domestic rabbit?
22—Teipos Iz is highest of what mountains?
24—What is used as basis for many perfumes?
25—What is one of certain fabulous birds said to have no feet?
26—What floral emblem is used by Irish?
27—What is beak-shaped point of an anvil?
28—What is a river flowing to Baltic Sea?
30—What were used to propel a galley?
31—Canaanites had chariots of what (Josh. 17:16)?
32—What cubic measure is used for wood?
34—Bateaux are what?
35—What Oklahoma city is on Arkansas River?
36—What is the crab-eating mongoose of southeastern Asia?
37—What is capital of Switzerland?
38—What is one of minute branches on fur fiber?
40—What is a long, round scarf of feathers?
41—You and I.
42—Seven days equal what (abbr.)?
43—High school (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Moral Courage

Moral courage is obeying one's conscience and doing what one believes to be right, in face of hostile majority; and moral cowardice is stifling one's conscience, and doing what is less than right to win other people's favor.—Dr. John Watson.

Daily Quotation

LET us be the first to give a friendly sign, to nod first, smile first, speak first, and—if such a thing is necessary—forgive first.—ANON.

Did You Ever Wonder

If 'Rain Making' Is Possible?

The case for "rain making" (causing rain to fall when and where it would not have fallen naturally) may be summed up by saying that it is theoretically possible but not yet practicable.

In order for rain to fall, there must be in the atmosphere water vapor that may be condensed into drops; there must be dust or other particles to serve as nuclei for this condensation; a drop in temperature beyond the dew point must come about; and something to facilitate the considerable growth in size of the drops must occur so that they will fall as rain rather than continuing to float as clouds or fog.

Consequently, to merit any consideration as a practical rain maker, the scheme or device proposed must offer to affect one or more of the above essentials for precipitation.

Rain-making enthusiasts have long been partial to loud noises as supposed aids to precipitation. They

point to the frequency with which big battles are followed by heavy rains. This, however, is due rather to the fact that most of the world's big battles have occurred in regions of plentiful rainfall. Battle preparations are commonly made during fair weather, and frequently by the time the battle is fought the next rain is due in the ordinary course of events. Noise does not affect any of the essentials for precipitation and does not cause rain.

A scheme was proposed whereby air was to be blown up through a giant tube 1500 feet high, thus causing a vertical draft of air to cool at higher levels and condense into rain. The principal is sound, but the tube, to be successful, would have to be nearer 5000 feet high, and the power necessary to force an adequate vertical draft of air would require millions of horsepower. Another proposal that was sound in principle but impossible from an economic and engineering basis, suggested the erection of a screen of refrigerating pipes high in the air to condense the water vapor, just as drops form on a pitcher of ice water. Obviously, however, the cost of erection and operation would be prohibitive.

Rain-making schemes must, therefore, be tested both for soundness of principle and for engineering and cost practicality—and so far no device has succeeded in passing both tests.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you.—I. THESS. 4:11.

Daily Anecdote

A Worthy Peace

If armies can win victories, so can men of peace. The free and independent nation of Holland owes its existence to peaceful, frugal, industrious men.

When Philip III of Spain sent his ambassador to treat with Holland for its independence and peace, the minister was shown into an anteroom to await the assembling of the Council of State. Through a window he observed a number of plainly dressed men, most of them carrying packages, making their way into a near-by room.

"Who are those men," he asked an interpreter.

"Those, Excellency, are the members of state with whom you will treat," was the reply.

After he had conferred with the Council, the ambassador wrote his sovereign: "I saw only a parcel of plain men, who came to council with their provisions in their hands. There is no contending with people whose nobles can live on a shilling a day and will do everything for the service of their country. Make peace as soon as possible."

Philip heeded this wise council, and peace was quickly made.

Brevities

Humorist: "Where is the man who doesn't like to see smiling, cheerful faces round him when things go wrong?" asks a writer. You'll find him on any golf course.

Whit's Wit: The honeymoon is over by the time he gets her taught that salads are not food.

Washermen, Jaipur, India

Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

Native Method of Wringing Clothes

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What history-making declaration was made by Prime Minister Chamberlain last week?

2. Have Britain and France guaranteed their support to protect the frontiers of Switzerland and the Netherlands?

3. What was the keynote of Premier Daladier's speech radiocast last Wednesday?

4. Does General Franco now hold sway over all of Spain's 52 provinces?

5. What income class would be exempt from the Wage and Hour Bill if proposed new amendments to the law go into effect?

6. For what recent action did the German Government apologize to Belgium?

7. Why are German steamship lines now making special arrangements to rush goods into the United States?

8. What strategic islands, claimed by France, have been seized by Japan?

9. What is significant about the trade pact that France has just signed with Rumania?

10. Have states the right to tax the salaries of Federal employees?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

It Can Be Done

"Can't the world ever disarm?"

"Well, it finally abolished hatpins."

Quick Recovery

"Does your husband walk in his sleep?"

"Not since I put a padlock on the icebox."

Under New Management

"Isn't it awful that George is going to get married?"

"What's awful about it?"

"Why, George was such an easy chap to borrow money from!"—Long Beach Sun.

Good Taste

Rastus had just treated his girl friend to a restaurant dinner and as they departed from the food shop she said: "Rastus don't you know that it is bad form to sop up your gravy with your bread?"

"Liza," he replied, "it might be bad form, but it sho' am good taste."

—Flex-Set

"I remember when you were just a little shaver!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Blaskowitz, Gen. Johannes (yō-hän'-ĕs bläs'-kō-vĭts) — Commander of Group 3 of the German Army, who assumed the executive power of Czecho-Slovakia after its occupation.

Capra, Frank (käp'-rä)—American film director.

D'Oyly Carte (doi'-li kärt')—English light opera company.

El Diario (ĕl dyä'-ryō)—Spanish Nationalist newspaper.

Fawzia, Princess (fou-zē'-yä)—Sister of King Farouk of Egypt who recently married the Crown Prince of Iran.

Hradčany Castle (hrät'-chä-nĭ)—Residence of the Czecho-Slovakian President, now occupied by German troops.

Karmasin, Franz (fränts kär'-mä-zēn')—Leader of the Germans in Slovakia.

Loehr, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander (ä'-lĕ-ksän'-dĕr lûr')—German aviator.

Maglione, Luigi Cardinal (lōō-ē'-jē mäl-yō'-nä)—New Secretary of State in the Holy See.

Procopé, Hjalmar J. (hyäl'-mär pró'-kō-pē)—New Minister from Finland to the United States.

Raeder, Admiral - General Erich (ā'-rĭk rä'-dĕr)—Germany's Naval Chief of Staff.

Sawada, Renzo (rĕn'-zō sä'-wä-dä)—Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bloch, Ernest (blŏk)—American composer, recently guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

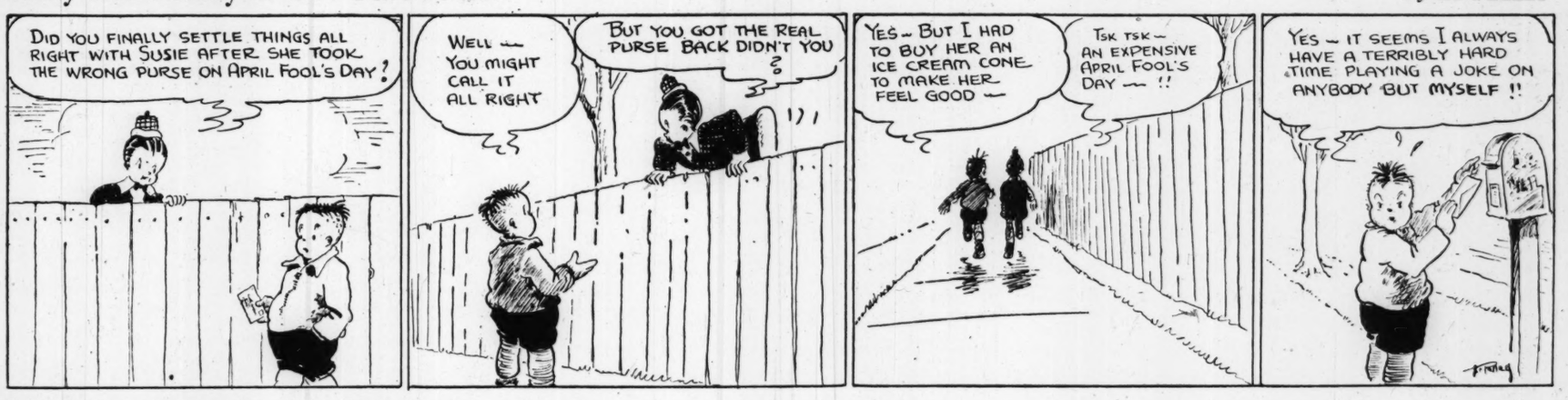
Brünn (brün)—Capital of Moravia.

Ichang (ē'-chäng')—Chinese city where an American mission school was bombed by the Japanese

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charity; old, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Don't We All?*

By LE PELLEY

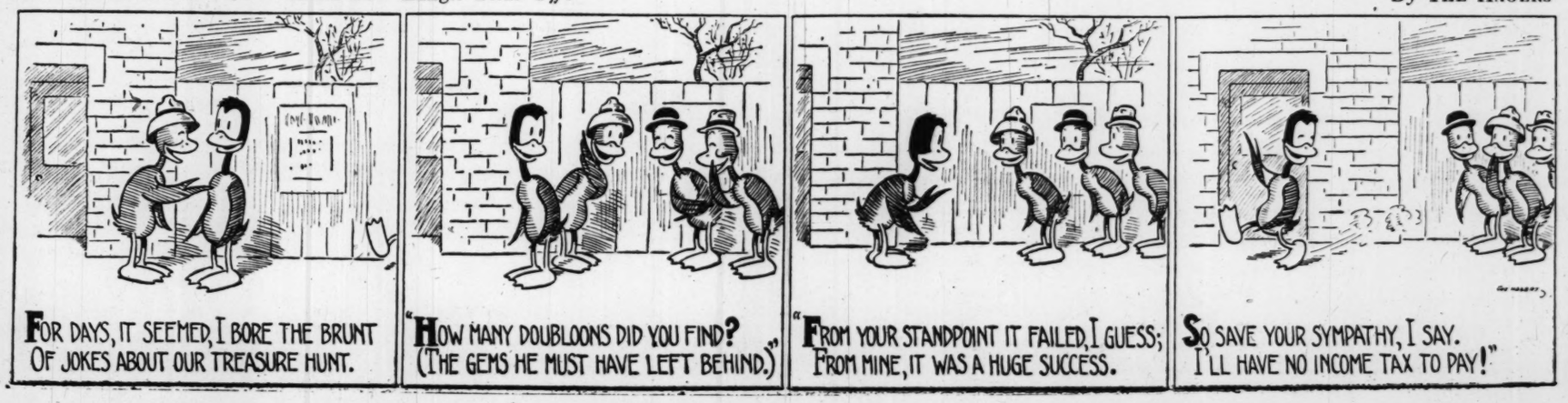

DID YOU FINALLY SETTLE THINGS ALL RIGHT WITH SUSIE AFTER SHE TOOK THE WRONG PURSE ON APRIL FOOL'S DAY?
WELL — YOU MIGHT CALL IT ALL RIGHT
BUT YOU GOT THE REAL PURSE BACK DIDN'T YOU?
YES — BUT I HAD TO BUY HER AN ICE CREAM CONE TO MAKE HER FEEL GOOD —
TSK TSK — AN EXPENSIVE APRIL FOOL'S DAY — !!
YES — IT SEEMS I ALWAYS HAVE A TERRIBLY HARD TIME PLAYING A JOKE ON ANYBODY BUT MYSELF !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fair—and Wetter*

I was taking a nice stroll today—
When suddenly a big truck went by—
"My goodness," I thought. "Only rain can save me now"
But it didn't rain!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Laugh That Off!*

By THE HAGERS


FOR DAYS, IT SEEMED, I BORE THE BRUNT OF JOKES ABOUT OUR TREASURE HUNT.
"HOW MANY DOUBLOONS DID YOU FIND? (THE GEMS HE MUST HAVE LEFT BEHIND.)"
"FROM YOUR STANDPOINT IT FAILED, I GUESS; FROM MINE, IT WAS A HUGE SUCCESS.
SO SAVE YOUR SYMPATHY, I SAY. I'LL HAVE NO INCOME TAX TO PAY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Munich to Wilhelmshaven, But Beyond—?

REICHSFUHRER HITLER'S speech at Wilhelmshaven will be noted for its boldness and for its expression of his determination to pursue his European policies unchecked. It should also be noted for what it did not say in words. This is that Herr Hitler now appreciates acutely the magnitude of the forces amassing against his unilateral application of these policies to non-Germanic states.

The strong language in the address was not reserved for Britain alone—though that nation, apparently for pledging support to Poland against aggression—is accused of interfering in Germany's rightful development. Herr Hitler included Russia, France and even the United States in his challenging remarks, coupling Bolshevism and democracy as anti-German, and by adding that for German economic development he did not "accept any condition from European or from non-European statesmen."

* * *

This apparent assessment of the situation by Herr Hitler is an accurate one. Millions of peace-loving people will pray that it will cause Germany's leader to weigh thoroughly all the possible consequences of continued disregard for the moral susceptibilities of world opinion.

A disquieting aspect of the address nevertheless is that it shows Herr Hitler increasingly willing to risk burning his bridges behind him. His threatened denunciation of the Anglo-German naval treaty amounts to little more than an expression of personal irritation with London. His best hope of a decisive advantage over other nations lies in superiority in the air. It is extremely doubtful that he could achieve it on the sea. Thus abrogation of the naval treaty gives him no important immediate advantage.

Yet by this gesture, and not by absorption of a Slavic people's land into the Reich, Herr Hitler seems to have made his first real departure from the philosophy of "Mein Kampf." In that work he himself stated that it was a mistake of Imperial Germany to have set both Russia and Britain in opposition to German ambitions. Today he acts on the assumption that his own policies have produced similar results.

* * *

Whether this realization will induce more caution or more daring on his part, only the future can tell. He must know it would be hard to overestimate the extent, the strength or the determination of the forces which are gathering in the path of National Socialist expansionism. One eloquent coincidence accompanied his speechmaking at the week-end. It was the signing of a reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Turkey, a country situated at that point east at which Britain's interests would be jeopardized by the German drive.

Henceforth American trade will help to counteract German economic pressure on Turkey, and this prospect, together with an improved outlook for British-French-Russian economic support for Rumania, should facilitate the laying of a groundwork for solidarity throughout Eastern Europe.

* * *

Against this background Mr. Chamberlain's appeal to Premier Mussolini to counsel moderation in Berlin takes on a different color from that o the Chamberlain appeal to Il Duce before Munich. Mr. Chamberlain now is offering prestige to Premier Mussolini and an opportunity for second thoughts to Herr Hitler. Today the Chamberlain appeal is voluntary, not coerced. It is a powerful appeal, powerfully backed up.

Even France's hope that Italy can be brought into an understanding with the democracies seems less fantastic now than it would have a few months ago. Herr Hitler's reference to his "friends" notwithstanding, Italy would seem more likely to obtain new colonial advantages from France by negotiation than by force. And the Italian people are known to be comparing the dissimilar profits of force as distributed between the "axis" partners.

* * *

One other accompaniment to the Wilhelmshaven address underscores British determination to stand firm. It is the assurance Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, gave to the Polish Ambassador in London. If Poland felt its independence to be threatened by a German move in Danzig or the Polish Corridor "to such an extent that it had to resist by force," Sir Alexander said, Poland could count on British and French assistance.

This is not to say that negotiations over these points of dispute are barred by Britain. On the contrary, Britain doubtless would welcome a negotiated solution of questions concerning territory largely inhabited by Germans. But Herr Hitler spoke as if ruling out negotiations as a method of protecting Central European peace. In their place he had already substituted "the grea' good fortune," as he put it, "of peace protected by German might." The world will not so readily give up its faith in the possibility of civilized relations among nations, though it seems certain today that the atmosphere of all future negotiations is to be as different from Munich as Munich was from the world's best expectations for it.

The Lights o' London

ONCE upon a time, in a famous melodrama, the "Lights o' London" were held to be synonymous with a glamor that lures people from far and wide to the city; but they can, it appears, have quite the opposite effect. For Britain's Astronomer Royal, Dr. H. Spencer Jones, disclosed in a recent lecture that, owing to the way in which London brightens the sky, many types of astronomical work have become impossible at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, which may have to "go out into the wilderness."

Hopeless, indeed, is it for the astronomers to sigh, as Milton put it—but for a single letter—for

dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of neon.

And there seems little chance of helping them to revisit the glimpses of the moon in the London suburbs, or of getting the stars to raise their diminish'd heads in those exclusive surroundings. Unless, of course, the "black-out," which has been rehearsed so often at the behest of Mars, could be repeated occasionally on behalf of his companions in the starry host.

Gulp!

AMERICA is confronted with a new conservation problem. This time it is to preserve the goldfish from extinction. And irony of ironies, the threat arises from the colleges.

Starting from just one mild but injudicious gulp by a student at Harvard, a practice has spread to other institutions of higher learning whereby certain young men take pride—if that wasn't the first thing swallowed—in seeing how many harmless, unoffending goldfish they can consume on the hoof, on the wing, on the fin or however it is one ingulfs a goldfish without introducing it to a frying-pan.

Needless to say, this fad could never have got started among a generation that had its fill of "goldfish" from tin cans during the world war. Probably it is just as well it did not get under way a couple of years ago when it might have included gulping guppies. Of course, there are sober-minded people who think it might better not have got started at all. Deans are apt to be like that.

But having seen America survive flagpole sitting and marathon dances, we are inclined to be optimistic. The goldfish tribe may be able to stand it longer than the boys. There are features about it that make us doubt whether men are, as some have suspected, rational beings. We have not heard of any flagpole having been worn out by a flagpole sitter. And the marathon dancers merely wore out themselves or each other or the audience. But goldfish gulping, after all, must seem rather final to the goldfish.

It is, as we were saying, paradoxical that this unerudite competition should have got started among university students. But in its indulgence they have given unmistakable evidence that through having placed themselves where they may be exposed to education they are exactly where they belong.

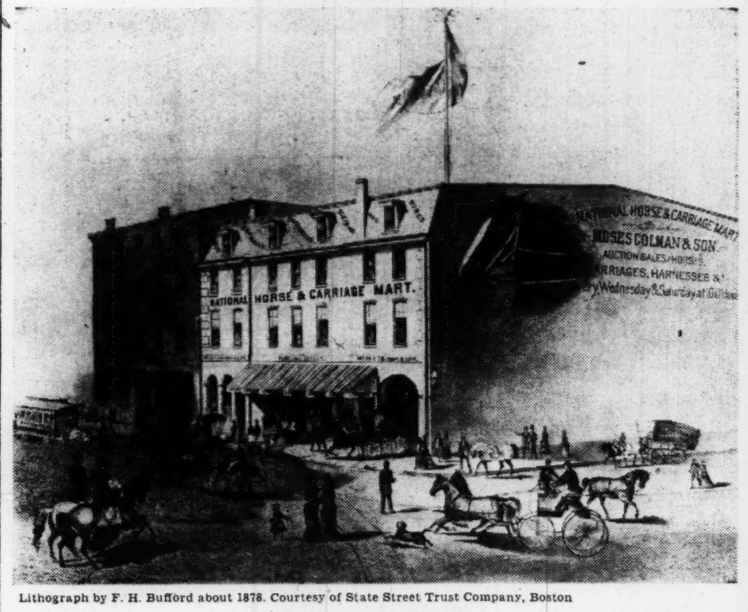
Taxpayer's Protest

AFTER an era of rather free spending, Massachusetts is faced with having to pay the piper, and—if this mass meeting tomorrow of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations is any indication—is none too cheerful about it. Every city and town in the Commonwealth faces a tax-rate increase of from $2 to $8 because of the State tax levied to meet the record 1939 budget. Sales taxes of one kind or another, taxes on electrical consumption, boosted income taxes, all sorts of new revenue-raising suggestions have been advanced. Governor Saltonstall has come forward with twelve proposals for cutting costs here and there; but even if all these ideas are put into practice, taxpayers will still be faced with a substantially larger bill. The cloth of revenue would yet be insufficient for the garment of spending.

As an example of showmanship, tomorrow's meeting could hardly be excelled. Buses and special cars are scheduled to bring thousands of protesters from all parts of the State. Bands will play, the Governor and other officials will speak. Many parallels will be drawn between this meeting in Mechanics Building and those others of yesteryear in Peter Faneuil's old market. The stage has been set, and expertly, but for what?

A blunt and general clamor for economy will accomplish little. One spending group deftly asks a little bit here, another wants a mite there. Taken separately, they don't amount to much! It is the total that is alarming. Too often the great body of taxpayers appears mainly as an aggregation of minority pressure groups demanding special favors for themselves while clamoring for economies in government spending in general. Only a collective willingness to relinquish these cumulative pressures can make a general appeal of taxpayers really effective.

The Horse Fair



Lithograph by F. H. Bufford about 1878. Courtesy of State Street Trust Company, Boston

IF YOU were suddenly confronted with having to buy a horse would you know which way to turn? Not a show horse or an Irish hunter or a polo pony—just a common, everyday horse, nothing to speak of as to blue ribbons or even particularly dashing looks; just reasonably good, say, with a light delivery wagon.

I have no intention myself of buying a horse, but if I had, I should make what is fancifully known as a bee line for the Bulls Head Horse Auction Company over in East 18th Street in New York; for there I should know I would not only find horses sound in wind and limb, but stories of the great old days of horse auctions; stories of today's horse auctions too; and, the way things seem to be going, what with new subways being built overnight, and people flying around up in the stratosphere, pretty soon such stories will be found—if anywhere—only in the libraries, next to Aesop's Fables.

Mr. Max Helfstein cries into the telephone in a great hearty voice, "Sure, you come on over here an' I'll tell you plenty about horse auctions," and that would be because, in a sense, Mr. Max Helfstein is the Bulls Head Horse Auction Company. He's not a boy just out of school, and he's been in the horse auction business most of his life. His first stable was down in Sheriff Street.

Mr. Helfstein would be the last to try to persuade you that the horse business isn't "going." He adds cheerfully, "But I've seen the good days in it," and the implication is that, if it is "going," it isn't gone yet. Of course not so many firms buy big strings of horses now. Time was when the big coal truck wouldn't have been seen with gasoline-motor underpinnings. The ice cream companies, the Adams and American Express Companies used to make a lot of their horses, and, at the annual horse show, dress them all up in pig tails braided with bright ribbons and put them into competition for grand prizes.

In the ice-cream, coal-truck-express-wagon days, one horse auction firm alone would sell 200 horses a week and think nothing of it and another 200 at least at private sale. In a way the horse auction man sighs for those days because he could afford to take a little fling in sentiment then; if a horse came in that presented a picture of that indescribable something which is a difference between just a fine horse and a dream, they could afford to leave it off the list, keep it, just for the pleasure of owning it.

Get Mr. Helfstein to tell you the story about Bob. Bob was a strawberry roan, a Belgian truck horse that was a Belgian truck horse. Strawberry roan truck horses are none too frequent to meet up with at any time and Bob—Mr. Helfstein looks solemn when he says it, as if he didn't expect to be believed, though it's the truth—weighed 2,650 pounds.

A coal company in Philadelphia had let Mr. Helfstein know that it had to have 156 head of horses. Bob came in among the horses Mr. Helfstein collected to fill the order.

When he got a look at Bob, he could hardly believe his eyes! Such a horse! Well, said Mr. Helfstein to the amazement of his stable boys, he wouldn't sell him. Suiting the reservation to the word, he set aside a big box stall on the second floor and set Bob up in style in it.

Mr. Helfstein was utterly unable to resist showing Bob off to people. The result was that he always had a spindle full of offers for him. Up to that time, if anyone had ever told him he'd get an offer of $850 for a horse, even a strawberry roan weighing 2,650 pounds, he would have said, "get along with you, me pass up $850?"

Time passed and they fixed Bob all up with rosettes in his mane, and his tail braided, and showed him at the State Fair in Syracuse. Bob got a second. Mr. Helfstein couldn't understand it.

Take any morning when a horse auction is going on over at the Bulls Head and you'd remember certain lithographs by George Bellows. A touch of comicality is lent the premises by a set of dashing cats, intent on mingling their own mysterious business with attending the auctions, and some goats; Mr. Helfstein doesn't know just why he keeps goats around the place; probably because he acquired them and just never got around to getting rid of them.

There have been days of high prices, and days of low prices. The most Mr. Helfstein ever got for a pair was for a pair of hackney ponies which a bank consigned to him to sell for an estate. They were wonderful creatures and fetched $6,250. It is also possible—occasionally—to pick up a horse—in a manner of speaking—for $10. You'd have to like horses a lot, though.

Everybody laughed the day Willie Greenberg over in Brooklyn told the truth about a big black horse he had for sale. That was because the truth was funny. "Well, there he is, boys," cried Willie. "He's a fine big black chunk (the word chunk has a technical meaning in horse auction circles) and you can see that for yourselves. But I won't fool you. Once in a while he crowds you. You know what I mean? You go into his stall twenty times and he'll let you. And then you can go in the twenty-first time and—I wouldn't fool you boys—and then he won't let you. Now, what am I bid?"

Everybody laughed. Anybody who bought the big black chunk now knew what he needed to know. He might be able to get into his stall and he might not. A man bought him and said, with a great shout at the bystanders, "Well, if he don't let me into the stall, sure I can stay out!" But something in his pugnacious face, red with mirth, indicated that he wouldn't stay out long.

Want to buy a horse? JOHN EDEN

Mirror of World Opinion

Personal vs. Collective Efforts

THAT which is needed in this hour can no longer be fresh experiments in personal mediation doomed to fresh misinterpretation. What remains to be tried is an effort by all men of authority in all countries conscious of the great gravity of the situation "to co-operate in preventing the supreme catastrophe" and to lay the specter of war and enmity between nations. There may even now be time for such a supreme collective effort to produce a response. There could not then remain any doubt that it proceeds not out of panic fear but from a calm common resolution to leave nothing undone to show that "we stand for a peace of equality for all and of justice for all," but that in the last resort, if not we but others so determine, we are together "resolutely determined to maintain our own liberty" at whatever sacrifice that resolution may demand.—*Yorkshire Post.*

The Wide Horizon

A Tourist's Guide to the Capital

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Dear Tourists:

There are over a hundred thousand of you in Washington this week-end, and there will be many more all through this spring and summer. You can see the externals of Washington without any trouble: the cherry blossoms, so long as they are in bloom, the lovely dogwood and wisteria a little later; the parks and vistas and shrines; the buildings and collections; the foreign embassies and legations; the fine houses, the charming suburbs.

And you can get into the galleries of Congress, or into committee hearings, or attend a sitting of the Supreme Court, or go through some of the rooms of the White House, or visit most of the department buildings. Thus you can see the wheels of government go round.

But you want to know what is happening behind the scenes, you want to find out just why and how the wheels are going round these days, and toward what future today's events are now shaping. The intimate messages from Washington are a four-times-a-week attempt to tell you these behind-the-scenes facts. Today, because it happens to be nearly the height of the tourist season, we will organize a little more specifically our account of just what is taking place behind the scenes on which you gaze.

* * *

What are the most important underlying facts in Washington today?

That ours is today a world-capital, closely knit to the beleaguered capitals of Europe. That President Roosevelt is a sort of off-shore leader of the democracies, something more than a cheer-leader and considerably less than a playing-captain. That American foreign policy is an amalgam of such policy as the President and Secretary of State can carry out without having to consult Congress, constantly checked by isolationism in Congress, with waves of public opinion behind exerting their important influence. You yourselves, Tourists, are quite as important as the President and Secretary Hull in determining this policy, and you considerably outrank any Senators.

That this is the last year before a presidential election. That the Democrats are struggling among themselves for future control of the party. That the Republicans are excited and invigorated at the chance of winning back control. That the struggle is marked by an estrangement between President and Congress in which Mr. Roosevelt has chosen an outward "hands-off" attitude which may make the final work by Congress more satisfactory to him than if he fought each inch of the way.

That the greatest importance to the political testing-times now under way, is the reconstructed Supreme Court. That this tribunal is equably reversing the decisions of a century, "streamlining the law," but rooted in what Mr. Justice Frankfurter called last Monday "the Constitution itself as a historic document designed for a developing nation." That this court has opened up new vistas of federal and state action, freed from some of the interpretive shackles gradually forged by court decisions of the last 50 or 75 years. That this revised court may be one of Mr. Roosevelt's most lasting contributions to the history of these times.

Looking at events a little more topically, dear Tourists, you should know:

* * *

That Congress's immediate big problems are in these fields: Economy, as symbolized in reduced WPA expenditures and present refusal of a new, big farm subsidy; farm policy itself as expressed in the rival cotton programs of the President or of Senator Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith; the re-writing of neutrality legislation, which is Congress's first great contribution to foreign policy; national defense appropriations, which are Congress's other and perhaps most salient contribution to the world problem. Then there is still the question of revising the social security law, an important task well under way with both Administration and opposition support; the possible alteration of the Labor Relations Act, a prospect likely to be deadlocked by conflicting views. Moreover, though you have heard a great deal about tax revision in the interest of business recovery, the likelihood is that present taxes will be re-enacted with almost no change. The President again appears to have outmaneuvered his opponents. By getting them to agree that tax revenues must be no less than they now are, he probably has prevented them from repealing obnoxious taxes, since they are loath to add the necessary increases to remaining tax rates.

Moreover, Tourists, you will see in Washington a presidential sweepstakes. In a downtown hotel you can visit the campaign headquarters—for the presidential nomination—of Vice-President Garner's friends. You can even see the rubicund Texan's office on the hill, and himself in the Senate chair, and you can see that he looks very pleased with himself. You can visit Mr. Farley's magnificent offices in the new Post Office Building, or stroll in the dim, Victorian corridors of the State Department outside Mr. Hull's old-fashioned suite. Or you can look down on Senator Taft from the gallery and see whether you think he looks like a president. Only Mr. Dewey is absent from Washington. Will that be a handicap? In your travels you very likely will pass unnoticing right by the men who will really be the nominees next year.

Anyway, you'll be a better citizen for having visited Washington. But remember that guides are not infallible. After all, you have to make up your own mind about what is really happening behind the scenes.

How Censorship Thwarts "Social Films"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I write in further elaboration of your recent article on the effect of censorships on the films? Official and unofficial opposition to social films seems to take three different forms.

1. Censor bodies. Of the seven states which have Censor Boards, the two most repressive are Pennsylvania and Ohio. On some occasions these Censor Boards postpone giving a decision for days, weeks, months, and even a year, so that no one can say they banned the film but at the same time the distributor is prevented from bringing the film to the public because of no decision. In this way Pennsylvania held up our "Spanish Earth" for several weeks, "Spain in Flames" for several months, Amkino's "Baltic Deputy" for several months. Governor Earle finally reversed the Board's prolonged decision on "Spanish Earth" and freed "Spain in Flames" and "Baltic Deputy." In Ohio the Censor Board for eight months gave no decision on a two-reel labor film called "Millions of Us" and finally gave a favorable decision without note or explanation for the delay. The real explanation is that in the last two months there is a popular movement for eliminating the Board itself or for liberalizing the regulations under which the Censor Board operates. The other State Boards have not banned any of our pictures but have delayed the decisions, causing us much grief in releasing arrangements.

2. City Censors. Without benefit of any Supreme Court ruling, the city governments throughout the country have taken over the right to censor films based on the police power. The Police Department of Providence, R. I., banned "Spanish Earth" (a Garrison release) and have recently banned Amkino's "Professor Mamlock." Reactionary groups succeeded in stopping our French production "Crime and Punishment" on the grounds that it was written by a Russian, and anything written by a Russian couldn't be shown on the screen of Meriden, Conn.

3. Many times city censorships and State Boards have been overruled. And so, those who would prevent films from being screened develop the unofficial technique of getting theater owners to cancel engagements or hall managers to cancel engagements. Sometimes theater owners or hall managers refuse to cancel engagements. Then the technique is to get the Fire Department, the Police Department, the Sanitation Department, or any official body to imply or to actually designate violations of city ordinances so that films of essentially democratic nature are forbidden by our democratically elected officials in collusion with reactionary organizations or persons.

Personally, I believe the general situation pointed out above is really a dangerous one in the motion picture field. Not only does it hamper independent producers from making films for democracy, but it creates a background to which major company producers can point and say, "Well, there is no sense in our making such films when there is so much opposition even to independent films." The more light put on the subject and the more this kind of repression can be fought, the more likely it is that Warner Bros., Walter Wanger, Columbia Pictures and others will be making films like "Fury," "Blockade," and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town."

T. J. BRANDON

Garrison Film Distributors, Inc.

New York

Outlived Epithets?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has been much attacked for weakness because of his "appeasement" policy in confronting aggressor powers.

Others before him have been similarly condemned.

Fabius Maximus, Roman Dictator in the year 217 B. C. was abused as "cunctator" (the delayer). Yet he drove previously victorious Hannibal out of ancient Italy.

Earl Canning in India in 1857 was dubbed "Clemency Canning" for his policy of appeasement. Yet he put down the Sepoy Revolt.

Prime Minister Herbert Asquith was called "wait-and-see Asquith" for supposed irresolution. Yet he mobilized Britain against the Kaiser in 1914.

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin was called "Safety-First Baldwin." Yet he broke Britain's General Strike in 1926.

Even a "contemptible little Army" (during the World War) once did things in France of which Britain sometimes feels proud. E. C. C.

London.

Freshman Elections at Harvard

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested to read your account of the Harvard Freshman election controversy, but do not believe it is quite accurate. In so far as I am able to ascertain, most freshmen, including myself, object to the hypocrisy of electing officers who are entirely powerless and therefore meaningless. We've been doing that all through grade and prep schools, and are quite tired of it. We feel nothing so saps real democracy as to preserve the form emasculate of power or meaning.

Student government is a benevolent despotism. Whether it should or should not be, is a matter for discussion elsewhere, but there is no reason to draw the curtains in front of it and call it democracy. It obviously is not. If democracy is as virtuous as the Dean's office holds, then why not put real authority in the hands of its elected officers? There can be no doubt that if the elections had any meaning Harvard Freshmen would endeavor to assure themselves of able and worthy leadership rather than goldfish-eaters and their ilk.

Cambridge, Mass. DAVID W. DEAN

Curfews to Ring Again?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish so much we could hear the curfew ring as we used to in days gone by, and as it is being urged in Seattle. I believe this would help to give the youth of today greater respect for law and order and help parents in teaching the same. (MRS.) F. W. E.

Mount Pleasant, Tex.

"Entangling"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans are mesmerized by the word "entangling." Is there no such thing as intelligent, Christian wise, non-entangling co-operation with nations that still believe in international law and order? E. A. F.

Valparaiso, Ind.